

of the present post-office site; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

4274. By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: Petition from members of the Fortnightly Club, Columbia, Mo., asking for passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill (S. 3259 and H. R. 10925); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4275. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Resolution of the New York State legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, favoring recognition of the Irish republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4276. Also, petition of the Slovak League of America, relative to the partition of the Slovak parts of the Czecho-Slovak Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4277. Also, petition of the mayor and city council of Brockton, Mass., protesting against exorbitant coal prices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4278. Also, petition of A. B. Martin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4279. Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

4280. Also, petition of the New York State Dairymen's Association, protesting against passage of Senate bill 3011; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4281. Also, petition of Messrs. Schwabach & Raphael, of New York City, relative to a revision of the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4282. Also, resolutions of the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, relative to Wall Street atrocity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4283. Also, petition of the National Association of Manufacturers, in favor of Nolan Patent Office bill; to the Committee on Patents.

4284. By Mr. ROGERS: Petition of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, urging increased compensation for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4285. By Mr. SHREVE: Petition of W. H. Seward, secretary Crawford County Grange, No. 26, favoring the passage of the truth in fabric bill, House bill 11641; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4286. By Mr. TAGUE: Petitions of the Sulpho-Naphthol Co., Frank W. Whitcher Co., the George Close Co., Frank E. Fitts Manufacturing & Supply Co., Brown-Wales Co., all of Boston, Mass., favoring 1-cent drop-letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4287. Also, petition of William A. L. Bazeley, commissioner and State forester, State of Massachusetts, urging appropriation to complete the gypsy-moth work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4288. Also, petitions of C. A. Browning & Co., W. L. Montgomery & Co., Boston Wool Trade Association, George Mabbett & Sons Co., Eiseman Bros., Wright Bros., Francis Willey & Co., Cordingley & Co., all of Boston, Mass., urging revision of income tax laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 7, 1920.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in Thy presence there is fullness of joy. At Thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore. Whether it is in the far-off land of our dreams and hopes or amid the toil and cares of this present life, our companionship with Thee is the measure of the blessedness of our lives.

We seek Thee to-day to journey with us in the problems that confront us, giving to us the constant inspiration of Thy truth and of Thy Spirit, that we may rightly discern the way of life for this Nation. For Christ's sake. Amen.

BERT M. FERNALD, a Senator from the State of Maine, and PARK TRAMMELL, a Senator from the State of Florida, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Assistant Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that a quorum of the House

of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The message also announced that a committee of three Members had been appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with the committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, and had appointed Mr. MONDELL, Mr. FORDNEY, and Mr. CLARK of Missouri as a committee on the part of the House.

The message further communicated to the Senate intelligence of the death of Hon. MAHLON M. GARLAND, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. UNDERWOOD appeared, and

Mr. LODGE said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to join a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to notify the President that Congress is organized and awaits a communication from him have performed that duty, and I am instructed by the President to say that he will communicate with Congress to-day.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask that Mr. GLASS be reassigned to the committees on which he served at the last session. Having been sworn in as a new Member on yesterday, I believe that technically he will have to be reassigned to the committees. I send to the desk an order to that effect, and ask unanimous consent that it be agreed to.

There being no objection, the order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That Mr. GLASS be assigned to service on the following standing committees of the Senate: Appropriations, Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, District of Columbia, Expenditures in the Interior Department, and Fisheries.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I request that Mr. HEFLIN be assigned to the committee places filled by former Senator Bankhead and later by former Senator Comer, which are now vacant. I send to the desk an order to that effect and ask for its adoption.

There being no objection, the order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That Mr. HEFLIN be assigned to service on the following standing committees of the Senate: Civil Service and Retrenchment, Coast and Insular Survey, Commerce, Conservation of National Resources, Post Offices and Post Roads, and Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.

SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I present the credentials of my colleague, Mr. UNDERWOOD, for the term beginning March 4, next. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the credentials.

The credentials were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Montgomery, Ala.

In accordance with section 426 of the Code of Alabama, I, Wm. P. Cobb, secretary of state of the State of Alabama, hereby certify that at the general election held in this State, in accordance with law, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1920, for the office of United States Senator from Alabama, OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD was duly elected to fill said office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Alabama, at the capitol, in the city of Montgomery, this 18th day of November, 1920.

[SEAL]

WM. P. COBB,
Secretary of State.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a petition of the Jacksonville Wholesale Grocers' Association, of Jacksonville, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit common carriers from increasing interstate rates, fares, and charges without the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Live Oak, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit, for the purpose of canning and export from Alaska, fishing of salmon in the Yukon River, its tributaries, and adjacent waters, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HENDERSON. I send to the desk a resolution adopted by the Yerington, Nev., Parent-Teachers' Association, and ask that it may lie on the table. The resolution is one indorsing the Sheppard-Towner bill for the protection of maternity and infancy, and that bill is on the calendar, reported from the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table, as requested.

Mr. STERLING presented a resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota in favor of the enactment of legislation relating to appropriations to reimburse owners of land flooded by Government artesian wells, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring):—

Whereas the Congress of the United States in years past has appropriated money for the sinking of four 6-inch wells on the shores of Lake Andes, in the county of Charles Mix, State of South Dakota, for the purpose and object of keeping said lake filled with water to at least its normal depth, which result has been fully and successfully realized, to the great pleasure, satisfaction and enjoyment of the general public, and all persons interested, with the exception of certain landowners, whose lands abutting the shores of said lake have become flooded and covered with water; and

Whereas the owners of said flooded lands have instituted proceedings with a view of inducing Congress to appropriate money for the draining of said lake to such an extent as to reclaim their flooded lands, which if done will, to a very great extent, destroy the beauty and benefits of said lake: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, That the Congress of the United States and our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and hereby are, memorialized and petitioned to appropriate a reasonable amount of money to indemnify and reimburse the owners of said flooded lands, and that no action be taken or money appropriated for the draining or lowering of said lake; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Congress of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. STERLING also presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota in favor of legislation to repeal the Canadian reciprocity act, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring) convened in extraordinary session at the capitol in the city of Pierre, S. Dak.:—

Whereas the Federal Government has negotiated a treaty with Canada for the purpose of promoting reciprocal trade relations with that Dominion; and

Whereas said treaty has been submitted to the Congress of the United States and was on July 26, 1911, ratified by an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes"; and

Whereas said treaty has never been ratified by or for the Dominion of Canada and therefore has never become effective; and

Whereas it is evident that if such treaty should be ratified by or for the Canadian Government it will become a law of the land and be detrimental to the agricultural interests of South Dakota and especially injurious to the interests of the wheat growers of the State and of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring), That we respectfully urge upon the Congress of the United States the need of repealing said act of Congress entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes, approved July 26, 1911," and we therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the repeal of said act and to take whatever other action may be necessary to the end that such treaty shall never become a law by ratification thereof by or for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

The secretary of the senate is hereby directed to transmit engrossed copies of this resolution to the Members of the United States Senate and Representatives in Congress of South Dakota, the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Dated at Pierre, S. Dak., this 25th day of June, 1920.

Mr. STERLING also presented a memorial of the Legislature of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota respectfully represents to the Congress of the United States that—

Whereas it is self-evident that a civilized nation should not longer permit the price of wool, cotton, and food products to be fixed or manipulated by speculation and without regard to the cost of production; and

Whereas all other producers know in advance the approximate prices they can obtain for their products, but the farmer when he plants his crop or begins preparing his stock for market has no assurance that his products, the most important of all, being absolutely necessary for the existence of humanity, will even repay the actual cost of production and frequently these producers suffer immense losses; millions of dollars having been lost during the past year by our farmers in the preparation of cattle, hogs, and sheep for market; and

Whereas if the prices of staple farm products were stabilized by the General Government, it would add immensely to the stability and security of agriculture, and be equally beneficial to the ultimate consumer; and

Whereas it is our belief that the stabilization of such prices could be accomplished in such a manner as would require the National Government to finance only the surplus, which is usually small compared with the entire crop, but the stabilizing of this surplus would fix the price of the entire crop, and if any surplus should prove too large for profitable disposition by the Government the prices for the following year could be reduced and the prices of other products increased, thereby resulting in the increase of any crop in which a shortage may exist; and

Whereas under the present system gambling and speculation are deemed necessary to make a market, but the fluctuations are so great that frequently from 50 per cent to 100 per cent is added thereby to the price of such products after leaving the farmer's hands and before preparation for use, all of which is lost to the producer and paid for by the ultimate consumer; and

Whereas the stabilization of the prices of certain agricultural products will automatically assist to a great extent in stabilizing the cost of meat production:

Now, therefore, on behalf of the farmers and stock raisers of South Dakota and of the entire Nation, we urgently request the Congress of the United States to enact a law requiring the President of the United States, through a commission of experts fairly representing both the producing and consuming public, to fix and guarantee the prices of such farm products, thus assuring the producer a fair and reasonable price for his products and automatically eliminating gambling and speculation therein.

Certificate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
Secretary's Office.

I, C. A. Burkhardt, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the annexed memorial, to wit, House Memorial No. 1, was duly passed by the sixteenth session of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota, at the city of Pierre.

[SEAL]
C. A. BURKHART,
Secretary of State.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition adopted by Assembly No. 143, Slovak League of America, Rock Springs, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation for self-determination for the citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Casper Woman's Club, of Casper, Wyo., praying for the amendment of the water-power bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Tri-State Wool Growers' Association, of Belle Fourche, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation for the restoration of a duty upon wool, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Natrona County Stock Growers' Association, of Casper, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation placing an embargo upon foreign rags, wools, and frozen meats, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Fremont County Wool Growers' Association, of Lander, Wyo.; a petition of the Tri-State Wool Growers' Association, of Belle Fourche, S. Dak.; a petition of Natrona County Stock Growers' Association, of Casper, Wyo.; and a petition of the Albany County Sheep Growers' Association, of Laramie, Wyo., praying for the enactment of the so-called truth-in-fabric bill, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HARRISON. At the instance of the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], I present a telegram from the State Bankers' Association of South Dakota, touching live-stock products. I ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and printed in the RECORD.

The telegram was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SIoux FALLS, S. DAK., December 4, 1920.

Hon. ED. S. JOHNSON,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The agricultural and live-stock interests of this country are in peril. The prices have been reduced far below the cost of production. If farmers are forced to sell their grain at the present prices, many of them will be bankrupt. If the stock raisers are forced to sell their immature stock the herds will be depleted and the stock industry jeopardized. It is the judgment of those best posted and in close touch with these interests that Congress should immediately legislate guaranteeing to the agriculturist a minimum price for his surplus crop and do this while the crop is still in his hands if such a price could be fixed for at least the cost of production, which should not be less than \$1 per bushel for corn, 75 cents per bushel for oats, \$2.25 per bushel for wheat, and \$3 per bushel for flax at the terminals. This we think would immediately stabilize prices. This price, or a price which should be deemed fair to all, should, in our opinion, be made to cover the surplus grain on hand. At the end of the crop year there may be other plans that will save the producer from bankruptcy, but it is essential and important that something be done at once, as otherwise there is no inducement to the food producer to crop his land next year, even if he were able to do so. Such legislation as suggested, or some other plan if thought better that will get immediate relief, should meet the approval and practically the unanimous consent of Congress. In our judgment, proposed extension of credit will not meet the present crisis. Our producers will be able to partially liquidate their indebtedness if they could secure for their products the cost of production. Agriculture is the greatest and most important basic industry, and the stabilization of the price for farm products will also be of tremendous benefit to the business and industrial world. It is urged upon you as a representative of the great agricultural State of South Dakota that you use all means at your command to hasten legislation as indicated.

JOHN W. WADDEN,
President State Bankers' Association.

Mr. KNOX presented petitions of sundry citizens of the city of Chester, Delaware County, Pa., and members of the Min-

isters' Association of the city of Chester, Delaware County, Pa., praying for the relief of the people of Armenia, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MOSES presented a petition of the Woman's Club of Dover, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation for the protection of maternity and infancy, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Club of New London, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation for the protection of maternity and infancy, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. COLT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I., praying that full citizenship be granted to the American Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a petition of employees of the custodian department of the Federal building (post office) at Newport, R. I., praying for favorable action on the minimum-wage bill, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry Lithuanians of Providence, R. I., remonstrating against the unwarranted invasion of Lithuania by Polish outlaws and urging the recognition of the Republic of Lithuania, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of 20 officers and members of the Every Tuesday Club, of Kingston, R. I., remonstrating against the encroachments upon scenic beauties of the national parks for commercial purposes, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. NELSON presented resolutions of the Oregon Bar Association held at Eugene, Lane County, Oreg., September 3, 1920, praying for the enactment of legislation to simplify judicial procedure, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Charles L. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, Minn., protesting against the exploitation of water power within national parks for commercial purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Minneapolis Retail Jewelers' Club, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for a revision of the law imposing an excise tax on jewelry, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KEYES presented a petition of the Woman's Club of Somersworth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation for the protection of maternity and infancy, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Dover Woman's Club, of Dover, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation for the protection of maternity and infancy, which was ordered to lie on the table.

THE STEEL STRIKE OF 1919.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, it will be recalled that about a year ago a movement was inaugurated known as the "Interchurch movement" which eventually culminated in an association of some 30 so-called evangelical churches of the country, claiming a membership or communicants to the number of some 26,000.

A commission was appointed by this organization on industrial relations which conducted an inquiry into the steel strike of 1919. The report of that commission, of which I have here a copy, is accompanied with recommendations for Federal action, so that it is in the nature of a petition proper to be submitted under the present order of business.

I desire at this time to submit the report and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, with directions to communicate to the Senate such views as they may care to submit concerning the recommendations of the report.

With the permission of the Senate, I desire to call attention to some highly interesting features of the report. I read from page 4, as follows:

The public mind completely lost sight of the real causes of the strike, which lay in hours, wages, and conditions of labor, fixed "arbitrarily," according to the head of the United States Steel Corporation, in his testimony at a senatorial investigation. It lost sight of them because it was more immediately concerned with the actual outcome of the great struggle between aggregations of employers and aggregations of workers than it was with the fundamental circumstances that made such a struggle inevitable. This investigation and report deal primarily with the causative facts—with abiding conditions in the steel industry—and only secondarily with conflicts of policies and their influence on national institutions and modes of thought.

Out of the first set of undisputed facts, these may be cited in the beginning:

(a) The number of those working the 12-hour day is 69,000. (Testimony of E. H. Gary, Senate investigation, vol. 1, p. 157.)
(b) The number of those receiving the common labor or lowest rate of pay is 70,000. (Letters of E. H. Gary to this commission.)

This means that approximately 350,000 men, women, and children are directly affected by the longest hours or the smallest pay in that part of the industry owned by the United States Steel Corporation, which fixes pay and hours without conference with the labor force.

Since this corporation controls about half the industry, it is therefore a reasonably conservative estimate that the working conditions of three-quarters of a million of the Nation's population have their lives determined arbitrarily by the 12-hour day or by the lowest pay in the steel industry.

Touching the subject of hours of labor, the commission finds:

Approximately one-half the employees were subjected to the 12-hour day. Approximately one-half of these in turn were subjected to the 7-day week.

Much less than one-quarter had a working-day of less than 10 hours (60-hour week).

The average week for all employees was 68.7 hours; these employees generally believed that a week of over 60 hours ceased to be a standard in other industries 15 to 20 years ago.

Schedules of hours for the chief classes of steel workers were from 12 to 40 hours longer per week than in other basic industries near steel communities; the American steel average was over 20 hours longer than the British, which ran between 47 and 48 hours in 1919.

The only reasons for the 12-hour day, furnished by the companies, were found to be without adequate basis in fact.

Wages: The annual earnings of over one-third of all productive iron and steel workers were, and had been for years, below the level set by Government experts as the minimum of subsistence standard for families of five.

The annual earnings of 72 per cent of all workers were, and had been for years, below the level set by Government experts as the minimum of comfort level for families of five.

This second standard being the lowest which scientists are willing to term an "American standard of living," it follows that nearly three-quarters of the steel workers could not earn enough for an American standard of living.

Two other significant things:

In western Pennsylvania the civil rights of free speech and assembly were abrogated without just cause both for individuals and labor organizations. Personal rights of strikers were violated by the State constabulary and sheriff's deputies.

Charges of bolshevism or of industrial radicalism in the conduct of the strike were without foundation.

The excerpts read will sufficiently characterize the document and without detaining the Senate further to acquaint it with its contents, I trust that the committee will at least recommend the publication of the report as a public document. A special reason for such action is disclosed in the following paragraph from the report:

For the country at large the source of information about conditions in the steel industry and the progress of the strike was, of course, principally the press. The wide discrepancies between the facts now disclosed and most of the press reports at the time are the subject of exhaustive analysis elsewhere. The findings are that most newspapers, traditionally hesitant in reporting industrial matters, failed notably to acquaint the public with the facts, failed to take steps necessary to ascertain the facts, failed finally to publish adequately what was brought out by the brief investigation of the United States Senate committee.

A note, however, says:

A notable exception to the general rule was shown by a series of articles during the strike carried by the New York World.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask the Senator if that report contains information as to the average salaries or the wages earned per annum by the several classes of employees?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do not recall that there was any average calculated, but of course the average wage is a matter of very little consequence. It is disclosed that there are a limited number of employees of the Steel Corporation and other steel companies who do, in fact, earn very large wages, sometimes running to \$20 a day.

Mr. THOMAS. Does it give the minimum?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It gives the minimum.

Mr. THOMAS. In figures?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. In figures.

Mr. THOMAS. What are they?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do not now recall; but there are elaborate tables.

Mr. THOMAS. My reason for asking is that I am informed that they are much larger than the average salaries of the ministers who prepared the document.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should not be surprised if that is correct; but the legitimate conclusion from that is that ministers are very poorly paid.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not cite it as an argument, but merely as a fact. I agree with the Senator that they are poorly paid.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask that the report may be referred as heretofore requested, with instructions as stated.

Mr. KENYON. I should like to inquire of the Senator from what he has been reading? There was so much noise in the Chamber at the time that I was one of the Senators who could not hear him.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It is the report of a commission appointed by the industrial relations department of the inter-church movement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the report was referred, with instructions as requested, to the Committee on Education and Labor.

FINANCING OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Mr. GRONNA. I am directed by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to report to the Senate an original joint resolution, which I ask may be read, and then I shall ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 212), directing the War Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board to take certain action for the relief of the present depression in the agricultural sections of the country, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, ought not that resolution go to the committee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a report from a committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the joint resolution has not as yet been referred to the committee. I will ask the Senator from North Dakota if the joint resolution has ever before been brought to the attention of the Senate?

Mr. GRONNA. No; it has not. The joint resolution was presented to the Committee on Agriculture; the committee held rather extensive hearings upon it, a subcommittee was appointed; it was then presented to the whole committee and unanimously reported out by the whole committee.

Mr. SMOOT. In order that the record may be straight, the Senator ought to introduce the joint resolution at this time and have it referred to his committee, or to whatever committee may be appropriate, and the committee could report it back. Then the Senator could ask unanimous consent for its consideration.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. GRONNA. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. The point raised by the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot] was made in the committee when the resolution came up, and the committee decided that it was not necessary under the rules of the Senate to have the resolution introduced and referred to the committee if it originated in the committee. It was ordered by the committee to be reported as a committee resolution under paragraph 4 of Rule XIV of the Rules of the Senate, which provides that—

Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the calendar in the order in which the same may be reported.

Mr. SMOOT. That, I think, Mr. President, sustains the position that I have taken, namely, that it must first be presented to the Senate and then referred to the committee.

Mr. NORRIS. The rule to which I have referred does not say so.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator what the record will show in this case? The record shows in the case of all bills and joint resolutions that they were presented to the Senate on a certain day; that they were referred to a committee upon a certain day; that they were reported from a committee upon a certain day, and were considered and disposed of upon a certain day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate may take an appeal from the ruling of the Chair and then discuss the matter if it is so desired. Clause 3 of Rule XIV provides that—

No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.

Clause 4 of the rule provides that—

Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice.

The two, construed together, must mean that the Senate intended that a regular committee of the Senate could, of its own motion, without the introduction of a bill or joint resolution, submit such a measure to the Senate. The Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there an appeal from the decision of the Chair?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I only desire to say that this joint resolution—which I have had no opportunity to examine, which I have not read, and which has not been read at the desk—apparently seeks to revive the Finance Corporation. Technically, I suppose, it may be said that we are still in a state of war; but practically the Finance Corporation has gone out of existence. The Finance Corporation was created by an act reported from the Finance Committee, which framed it. I do not know whether the Finance Committee has had this matter under consideration at all. I do not now happen to be a member of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to say to the Senator that this joint resolution does not reenact any law. It will be seen, when it is read, that it simply is a direction to a body provided and organized under the law to go ahead and perform its functions. It does not change any law; it does not attempt to change any law; and it seems to me, therefore, that it properly comes from the Committee on Agriculture, because it pertains purely and simply to an agricultural proposition.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. LODGE. I yield; yes.

Mr. REED. I should like to ask the Senator whether the resolution is long or short?

Mr. GRONNA. It is very short.

Mr. REED. In order that we may know what we are talking about, I suggest that it might be read informally for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not quite express the full view of the Chair. The Chair believes that he did not read quite all of the rule. It reads:

Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the calendar in the order in which the same may be reported.

Now, under another rule the first reading can take place to-day, and that ends it for to-day. If the Senator wants it read, that ends the action on it to-day.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to take no action which will delay the consideration of this measure, at least until I know what the measure is; but up to this time the Senate is in the dark in regard to the proposition. The Senator from North Dakota asks for the present consideration of the joint resolution. I am not willing to give unanimous consent for the present consideration of a matter when I do not know what it is, and I am asking if the joint resolution can not be read at the desk for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, before the reading takes place I wish to inquire whether the Chair has held that the joint resolution can properly come before the Senate as reported by the committee without having first been formally offered and referred to a committee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has so ruled.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I was out for a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 212) was read, as follows:

Joint resolution directing the War Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board to take certain action for the relief of the present depression in the agricultural sections of the country.

Whereas there exists in the agricultural sections of the country unprecedented and unparalleled distress on account of the inability of the farmers to dispose of the corn, wheat, cotton, live stock, and other commodities now in marketable condition at prices that will pay the cost of production; and

Whereas the people of Europe are in dire need of the agricultural products now in possession of the farmers of this country but are unable to purchase on account of existing financial conditions; and Whereas under an act of Congress there was established the War Finance Corporation for the purpose of financing the exportation of American products to foreign markets; and

Whereas the activities of the War Finance Corporation were suspended in May, 1920, by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and Whereas the banks of the country are unable to extend credit to the farmer in order that the farm products may be held until they can be sold in a fair and reasonable market: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the members of the War Finance Corporation are hereby directed to revive the activities of the War Finance Corporation, and that said corporation be at once rehabilitated, with the view of assisting in the financing of the exportation of agricultural products to foreign markets.

Resolved, second, That the Federal Reserve Board is hereby directed to take such action as may be necessary to permit the member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in accordance with law and consistent

with sound banking, to grant liberal extensions of credit to the farmers of the country upon the security of the agricultural products now held by them by permitting the rediscounting of such notes of extension at the lowest possible rate of interest.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I now ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think I shall have to ask that the joint resolution go over. It is a very important matter, and I think probably it ought to be enlarged if it is to pass. Many of the mills of New England are closing down because they are carrying great quantities of unsold goods; and if the Finance Corporation is to be revived for that purpose, I think the joint resolution ought to be made to cover the industries.

Mr. GRONNA. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I believe it will cover them.

Mr. LODGE. I should like an opportunity to examine it. I can not tell from one reading from the desk.

Mr. GRONNA. No; I understand that.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to know what is in it. I want to help the farmers if I can.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator has a right to object, of course. I have simply done my duty as directed by the committee. I have been asked to make every possible effort to have this joint resolution passed to-day, for the reason that in the West and in the South banks by the dozens are failing because farmers are unable to market their products. It is a real emergency, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. Mills are closing, many of them, and thousands of workmen and operatives are being thrown out of employment because the mills are obliged to close, as they are unable to carry further the unsold goods which they now have on hand. It seems to me this is a very large and difficult question.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. LODGE. I do.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Before the objection to consideration is disposed of, I desire to ask the privilege of following this joint resolution in the RECORD by a statement of Mr. Meyer, former head of the War Finance Corporation, in which he discusses the importance and the value of reestablishing it. I should like to have that statement printed in the RECORD following this joint resolution, as a matter of information to Senators.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to its being printed in the RECORD. I have no doubt that the Finance Corporation would be glad to be reestablished.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I understand, then, that the statement will be published in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, that order will be made.

The matter referred to is as follows:

STATEMENT OF MR. EUGENE MEYER, JR., FORMERLY MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Mr. MEYER. Senator KENYON, I assume it is in order for me to report a little about the trip of the committee of which you are a member and of which Senator CALDER is chairman. Senator CALDER, the chairman, not being here, I was a little reluctant to have it appear in the form of a report of that trip.

Senator KENYON. Well, give your own observations.

Mr. MEYER. I was simply an attendant of the committee, having been asked by Senator CALDER to make some observations on financial matters.

Senator KENYON. Have you stated your position and official connection?

Mr. MEYER. I was formerly a director of the War Finance Corporation, from the time of its incorporation, and managing director from July 1, 1919, until June 1, 1920.

When Senator CALDER undertook to investigate reconstruction and production for the Senate committee, of which he was chairman, he asked me as to the housing situation and for some suggestions, and I pointed out that the housing situation was only one factor of a general situation in which scarcity of capital was the fundamental fact which was making the trouble, and he asked me how the housing industry could get capital, and I told him that it could not under the circumstances; he asked me how the circumstances could be changed so that it could be done. I said if we had more earning and less spending it could be done. That led to my suggestions on the whole situation, and after that I accompanied the Senator on his trip.

Mr. MEYER. The figure Mr. Scroyer presented is one which is typical of what we encountered when Senator CALDER, Senator KENYON for a part of the way, and I and some other assistants recently made a trip around the country. The conditions in Cleveland and Chicago, the first places we visited, where coal and steel and iron and coke are the principal products, were not so bad—the conditions there are not so distressing. There is some unemployment in Chicago, and it is growing, but even in the last two weeks the bottom has dropped out of the iron market. And I think there will be no exception there to the blight that has been sweeping the country the past few months. I have talked to many people in the last few months, and they have generally agreed that conditions were going to be bad, but—and then they figure out that the special business they are interested in would be exempt from trouble. And in every instance these special features to be exempted have fallen to the general tendency of prices and the congestion of markets. The characteristic feature of the situation might be described

as a congestion in the circulation of business; and it is spreading in all directions.

Senator CALDER, the chairman of the committee, asked me to give a little impression of the trip, and I will do so.

Senator KENYON. Just the agricultural features of it.

Mr. MEYER. The grain and the corn and pork products were duplicated in the cattle situation which we visited in Colorado. Senator THOMAS is familiar with that. We have heard from other sections of the Northwest, where cattle and grain is the principal business, that we did not have a chance to visit. Senator KELLOGG knows it is the same in his territory.

Coming back we stopped in Kansas City, which is the center in the Mississippi Valley of the grain and cattle business, where the banking strain has been especially acute during the last few months and where the Federal reserve bank discounts reached their highest points compared with the resources of the district. They have been getting in some money and decreasing the inflation, and they find the way to decrease inflation is to move goods. A man goes to his local bank and pays off his loan and the bank can pay off the member banks and the member bank repays its loan from the Federal reserve bank. Hitting business over the head with a club will not decrease inflation, no matter how much it may be advocated. It may cause senselessness, but will not cause the kind of sound liquidation which is needed now.

We went from Kansas City to St. Louis, and a number of leading men from Memphis appeared to present southern conditions. Senator SPENCER sat with Senator CALDER, and we heard from the men from the South concerning cotton and cottonseed oil and cottonseed cake. On account of its being a one-crop territory, if one were to discriminate between extremes of hopelessness, perhaps the South has suffered more acutely than any other part of the country. I think it is not unnatural, because the South has depended upon exports more than any other activity, with the exception of the copper industry. About five-eighths of the cotton and the copper in America in the past has always gone for export.

Now, the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom I am obliged to differ, although it is unpleasant to differ with a man who has been your superior officer, is giving the total dollar values of exports as his reason for saying that there is no need for more exports, and perhaps he even intimates that there is no opportunity for additional exports. The cotton exports to Germany are 25 per cent of what they were before the war. Whatever the figures in dollars may be, the amounts are what interest the producer. The farmer does not produce dollar exports; he produces bales of cotton and bushels of wheat and products measured in pounds and tons. You may be misled by the dollar value of exports and you may be misled on the total figures. The statisticians say that the volume is 25 per cent in excess of what it used to be before the war. But I have made a little compilation of the cotton situation simply as an index. The exports from September 4 to November 27, 1920, were 1,481,450 bales, about the same as last year up to date. These 1,481,450 bales compare with the last prewar year, 1913, for the same period, when the amount was 3,837,139 bales, and the year before that it was 3,808,429 bales, and the year before that it was 3,710,514 bales, and the year before that, 1910, 10 years ago now, it was 2,915,511. These are bales of cotton which is what they produced in the South. And if we were to go into the cottonseed meal and the cottonseed cake, the exports this year are very much less in comparison.

Now, the condition, I think, is so well understood, Mr. Chairman, that with your permission and the permission of the other gentlemen here I will not go further into them. What can be done is the interesting thing.

Senator FRANCE. You have not the figures on grain?

Mr. MEYER. I have not, but I will compile them for you.

Senator FRANCE. It would be important to have them in the record.

Mr. MEYER. I suggested to the chairman that in connection with these hearings it would be interesting to have the chief of the Bureau of Domestic Trade and his chief statistician on the subject of foreign trade answer any questions that the gentlemen here are interested in. I have no organization of statisticians and engineers and typewriters at my disposal, or I would be glad to furnish it.

But it was exactly such a condition as now exists in mind that the board of directors of the War Finance Corporation, after the armistice, made a recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator GLASS at that time, that it would be well, in view of a possible breakdown, to give authority to assist the financing of exports. And the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee, to whom the matter was presented on a recommendation made by Secretary GLASS, passed favorably upon the recommendation, as you all know. The amendment was passed by the Congress at the end of the session as a part of the Victory loan act of March 3, 1919, four months after the armistice. It is necessary to note the date because in this universal desire to abolish the war activities it is well to know that this is not a war power. It was passed in view of the reconstruction necessities and has nothing whatever to do with the power under which the corporation had functioned during the war. All the activities connected with the war were terminated on the day of the armistice so far as the loans that were used in the prosecution of the war were concerned. Not one loan was made after that except to the railroads after the appropriation failed, and we made those on the ground that demobilization was a necessary part of the military operations. They were even threatening that the railroads would cease to operate if no funds were provided, and a way was provided which seemed to meet the approval of everybody. Those loans were all repaid when the Congress passed the appropriation. We had \$1,000,000,000 given to us with unusual breadth of power. The matter was no doubt discussed by the committees in Congress that the powers were very broad. And we said they were because we did not know how or where or when we might be called upon to use them. I also said that the board has always acted judiciously and conservatively in connection with the powers conferred upon it, and we proposed to administer that power and use those resources with that same degree of high sense of responsibility. As a matter of fact, as soon as the bill was passed a number of people thought there was some easy money to be had from the Government, and we were besieged by irresponsible applicants who could not have done much if they wanted to, and who had no adequate security to give, as required under the act. The large bankers at that time saw no need for it; the large exporters were proceeding, and exchange was still pegged by Government action, and it was only after exchange was unpegged that they began to see that this power might come in as a necessity. As a matter of fact, after March 3, after the passing of this act, the Treasury loaned to the foreign Governments \$1,400,000,000, so that the purchases that went on by the foreigners were financed to a great extent by direct Treasury

aid from our Government to those Governments, in purchases of goods for military purposes, but which to a great extent they were able to use in their industries after the armistice had been declared. There were still some securities being sold from the other side by investors. After the war there was a great deal of money remitted by people in this country to their friends and families over there, and that helped our exports. Many people thought that exchange would go up in a little while, and there is a large amount of American money locked up in speculation in exchange. We brought to this country large amounts of securities of the foreign countries and towns, Switzerland and Holland and Italy, and the cities of Berne, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, and others. In that way, a very large flow of our goods has been financed. There is not any use to deny that our exports are large in dollars, but our exports are very unbalanced, and it was exactly that sort of thing that I urged upon the Secretary that he might do when business was prosperous, and there was no unemployment. I pointed out that in financing exports some commodities undesirable in America would move to Europe. There were special points where, for instance, the low-grade cotton was stored, as in Memphis, to the extent of 240,000 bales. Poland and Czechoslovakia and Germany were the only countries that have bought that cotton. That did not appeal to him at the time.

We took upon ourselves the full power of discrimination in all loans; for instance, we found that the tobacco market was good last year, and we refused to finance tobacco. That was tobacco generally. A little later Senator BECKHAM and Mr. BYRNES came up and told us about the black-patch tobacco area in Kentucky, where they grew perhaps 80 per cent of their crops for foreign-country markets. There was no other market for that tobacco and 80,000 farmers were involved, and we got the Secretary to consider that situation. I merely mention that because this organization could go on and help each case in its markets and do an immense amount of good for it.

At first, toward the end of the year 1919, a few large corporations began to sit up and take notice that they were unable to sell their products. Because of the exchange situation, they could not sell for cash, and a number of corporations who could give good security came to us and we financed some farm machinery and some electrical machinery and some locomotives. I think that was all.

The problem of how to finance the export of agricultural products was more difficult, because we had to get responsible agencies, and the farmer in Kansas has not the organization which enables him by good business representation and good legal representation to get from the foreign countries the securities needed to make a good loan.

Senator NORRIS. I would like to ask you there whether it would be a practical proposition, where farmers are organized like the Farmers' Union, represented by the man who preceded you, that an organization like that, representing 40,000 persons, could get assistance?

Mr. MEYER. I believe there would be a way to finance the export of farm products. I was just coming to that, Senator.

Senator NORRIS. Excuse me. Proceed.

Mr. MEYER. Both the cotton situation and the wheat situation were presented to us. We worked out a way to finance exports of cotton and wheat and condensed milk. Those are the three commodities. I want to give you a detailed concrete illustration.

Senator GORE. That is what I want to know about.

Mr. MEYER. I want to tell you all I know about it. We financed \$11,500,000 of wheat to Belgium. The Belgian Government gave its treasury certificates for that wheat to the exporters; the exporter would not be able to come to us and borrow all that money; no one concern would borrow \$11,000,000 to loan to Belgium, even if he was a large exporter. But what the exporter did was to arrange with a group of bankers, and this group of bankers took the obligation of the Belgian treasury and brought it to the War Finance Corporation and gave it their own notes, and unqualified obligation, with the security of the Belgian Government as additional security. Gentlemen, there will not be a dollar lost on that loan.

Senator FRANCE. They were American banks?

Mr. MEYER. Oh, absolutely. We loaned only to Americans. The bill was drawn in that way—that we loan only to American exporters or bankers, only for American products.

Representative RIDGICK. When was that loan made?

Mr. MEYER. The wheat was shipped every few months. I think the loan was made along in the spring—along in April.

Senator SWANSON. What was the length of time?

Mr. MEYER. It was payable at different dates, the Belgian treasury certificates; I think they began to mature in nine months.

Senator SWANSON. What did the \$11,000,000 average?

Mr. MEYER. I think it might have averaged 12 or 15 months.

Senator GORE. What year was that?

Mr. MEYER. This year.

Senator NORRIS. What interest did the obligation draw?

Mr. MEYER. Now, Senator, I do not want to answer that without absolute knowledge, and I will answer that in the record by going to the office and asking about it. It was 6 per cent at one time, and we subsequently raised the rate to 7 per cent, or even 7½ per cent, when money became tighter.

Senator HARRISON. That is a case where the Belgian Government took the paper, or indorsed the paper?

Mr. MEYER. The security was a Belgian treasury certificate. The exporters came to the corporation and borrowed the money on that security.

Senator HARRISON. What I want to know is how it can be done with Germany.

Mr. MEYER. I don't think it can be done on an entirely satisfactory scale until we have a peace resolution. That is a matter of international law. A finance corporation came to us in March to export some goods to Germany. We expressed ourselves as directors of the War Finance Corporation as willing to do the business, provided it was in accordance with the policy of the United States Government. Our loans would not have been to Germany; they would have been loans to American bankers or American exporters who had seen fit to arrange for the credit for their business.

Senator SWANSON. They were good men and absolutely responsible?

Mr. MEYER. Absolutely. One would not want to make better loans than were proposed to us. We left the responsibility for the matter to be decided as a matter of policy by the Treasury Department, as we naturally had to under the international situation, and we never received a decision on the point, because before we received a decision we were requested to suspend all operations, and naturally that died with it.

Senator CAPPER. What date was that?

Mr. MEYER. About the middle of March was when we presented the matter.

Senator NORRIS. That is, our Treasury Department asked you to suspend all operations?

Mr. MEYER. On May 10; that is, the Secretary of the Treasury requested the War Finance Corporation to suspend.

Senator NORRIS. Since that time you have done nothing?

Mr. MEYER. No new loans were made in connection with the exports, with the exception of those which were a matter of obligation at that time.

Senator NORRIS. Did that suggestion come from the corporation?

Mr. MEYER. No, sir; I opposed the request and gave reasons why I thought we should not suspend, and why, for instance, we should move low-grade cotton and copper where the mines were mining and storing up 50 per cent of their products. I am interested in that situation—in the copper situation—and wish to make that clear, as I always do when I discuss the copper industry. I am proud of having had something to do with the industry, in building it up. What I did was to tell the Secretary I thought there should be something done to ship the copper to the countries that needed it. I told him I would not vote on it or act on it, but even if I had an interest in the industry that should not be any reason for not discussing it. I want to mention that because I always mention it when I speak of copper, because I used to act as a banker in the development of the copper properties that furnished a necessary material that helped to win the war.

Senator HARRISON. Did the Secretary give any reason for his request to suspend business or for not answering on the policy toward business with Germany?

Mr. MEYER. No; only at that time it seemed there was a little disturbance in Cologne. But the disturbance blew over in a few days. The matter was not pressed. The idea was—in fact, I do not mind saying that the Secretary, I think, would not disagree that he does not conceive it to be proper for the United States Government to make advances to bankers to export to Germany while we are still at war.

Senator GORE. Let me ask you there: Under all the conditions, if it were not for the Secretary's objection, and you had the authority now that you had then, could you finance such a proposition to Germany?

Mr. MEYER. Absolutely, if there were no objection from the State Department; if it is not against the law of the United States Government.

Senator NORRIS. You would not need any law for that, would you?

Mr. MEYER. If it is legal for American business men to do business with Germany—and it seems to be, because they are doing it—if that is legal, why shouldn't it be proper for the War Finance Corporation to loan to Germany as well as to France or to any other country? I can not see any reason.

Senator NORRIS. The only reason you are not doing it is because of the action of the Secretary?

Mr. MEYER. I want it understood that I am entirely disconnected with the corporation. I resigned; there seemed to be nothing else for me to do.

Senator CAPPER. When did you resign?

Mr. MEYER. As of June 1, 1920.

Senator KENYON. Would not the trading with the enemy act prevent that?

Mr. MEYER. If trading with the enemy is wrong, it should be stopped. It can be done by license, Senator KELLOGG says. And then, I say, if this finance for exports is available, it should be available for anyone that gets a license.

Representative TINCHER. At the time you were asked to suspend, what funds did the board have available?

Mr. MEYER. A paid-in capital stock of \$500,000,000, which was invested in Government bonds and Treasury certificates when it was not being otherwise needed in loans. We had engaged in loans at that time, I think, perhaps \$120,000,000 to \$140,000,000. I can not remember the figure on that date.

Representative TINCHER. Leaving \$350,000,000 available.

Mr. MEYER. We had on April 1, 1919, made an issue of two hundred millions of our own bonds, sold them to investors, sold them easily, and when we wanted to pay them back we had difficulty in getting them back. I would like to divert just at this point a minute because the Secretary points out that the War Finance Corporation selling bonds would be a very disastrous thing because it would compete with Treasury certificates. It is a peculiar fact, but we could not get our bonds back at the time when people were not anxious to buy Treasury securities, and long after they were paid off and interest stopped running there were a few million held. But the War Finance Corporation can sell two hundred and fifty to five hundred million of 6 per cent notes slightly under par, if they allow a selling commission to bankers and brokers, as they should.

Senator GORE. Just what date did the War Finance Corporation cease to function?

Mr. MEYER. It stopped making new advances to foreign trade May 10; some business was in process by commitment from the corporation, and that was carried out, but no new business was entertained.

Senator GORE. Could the corporation function now without a new law or resolution?

Mr. MEYER. If the Secretary of the Treasury wanted to, it could in 10 seconds.

Senator GORE. Is that so?

Mr. MEYER. Absolutely. I can give you a copy of the act here and can read you the words. It says one year after the proclamation of peace by the President. Section 21 provided that "notwithstanding the limitation of section 1 the advances provided by this section may be made until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war between the United States and the German Government as fixed by proclamation of the President."

That is the time limit. As long as you are bringing up that point, I would like to say that on May 10, in connection with the Secretary's announcement, he intimated that this May 10 period was way beyond the intention of Congress. Let me analyze that. This act was passed March 2, 1919. The President was here, as you remember. He was about to return to Paris. It was quite clear that he could not return for some weeks and that after his return if the treaty went through with all possible dispatch that could possibly have been expected, some time must elapse, bringing it along pretty well into the autumn, so that the year from the proclamation of peace by the President under the most optimistic expectations would not have been May 10, 1920. It might have been before this date, but, of course, gentlemen, when Congress passed an act because it saw certain conditions interfering with our economic relations with Europe, and with the Central Powers, as well as the rest of Europe, when it provided a special board with special resources of unusual character to assist the situation which might be distressing to our people, and made the time one year after the proclamation of peace, they did not have the date in mind; it was

a condition that they had in mind, the restoration of our economic relations.

Now, that date for making peace has been deferred far beyond the time contemplated by Congress. Probably, but with the deferring of the date has gone the deferring of the conditions, and the conditions were what Congress must have had in mind, as I should judge.

Of course, the Secretary of the Treasury has interpreted the act to an unusual degree. I wrote this law, and when I say this, I say it, gentlemen, please understand, with no spirit of egotism, but that law was written by my direction. I named every word in it, and I did it to finance American business, to give credit to foreign buyers, taking the Government out of direct loans to foreign Governments.

So that it was a bridge to get over the interval between the direct loans of this Government to foreign Governments to the time when American business men and bankers would undertake the burden of our international economic relations, to a time that was supposed to be a date after peace was made.

Senator GORE. While we were waiting for the parachute to come down?

Mr. MEYER. Exactly. The Secretary interprets the intent of Congress. The intent of Congress is only expressed in the words of the law and the testimony of those who testified before the committee and any discussion in the Congress. The Secretary, after saying what he said about the matter, stated that Mr. Meyer would explain. I think Mr. Rathbone said a few words, and possibly Mr. Leffingwell, but I was the only witness that went into the detail of that authorization which the Senate and the House of Representatives passed with an appreciation of the conditions that might confront us.

Senator HARRISON. Did you appear before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, with Secretary McAdoo?

Mr. MEYER. Secretary McAdoo had nothing to do with this, because he was then no longer Secretary. He appeared regarding the original act; I did not appear. I had nothing to do with the writing of the original act, but only with the writing of the amendment to finance foreign trade. There was no reference to this in the original act.

Mr. RIDDICK. Do you suggest any amendment to this in the interest of agricultural interests?

Mr. MEYER. I would like to speak about the statement of the gentleman who referred to what I said at Kansas City. I do not believe he understood me at Kansas City. I did not mislead anybody to think that the War Finance Corporation would try to cure the world or undo the destruction of war, but it can most effectively help conditions throughout the country, including agricultural conditions. The expression of a favorable attitude on the part of the Government would in itself be a tremendous factor in restoring the confidence of the people, which is badly shaken.

Mr. TINSCHER. The announcement of the intention to purchase wheat did more for the wheat market than the mere purchase of \$11,000,000 worth of wheat.

Mr. MEYER. I do not think at that time it was a vital factor, because the market was fair at the time. I do not remember what the price of wheat was. We never went into the details of the prices and did not start in to regulate the business of the country through this agency. I do not understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has any authority under the law to constitute himself a regulator of prices downward or upward, although I observe he has a great deal to say on the subject. I say this with all due respect to his position. We are all in favor of deflation in an orderly way, but prices may be just as much too low as they are at other times too high.

Senator NORRIS. I think it would be a practical thing, if this War Finance Board were operating now, to look into the conditions in Germany.

Mr. MEYER. To see what business would result?

Senator NORRIS. Are the conditions there now so that a loan could be financed that would enable them to purchase from us? Would you have any funds to use?

Mr. MEYER. There is \$370,000,000 on deposit in the Treasury for the War Finance Corporation. I would not like to see that money used. The Secretary has used it already for general purposes. He canceled the War Finance Corporation's holdings of Treasury certificates. He used them to reduce the debt (which is not much of a way to reduce the debt). Provided the corporation was restored, I see no reason not to believe that with its power and an expression of attitude by the Treasury Department that it is entirely receptive to applications to finance exports for Germany or Austria or Czechoslovakia; I see no reason not to believe that a great deal of perfectly safe, sound business will not be presented to the corporation that can not now be financed.

Senator NORRIS. The only thing needed to put that in operation would be the action of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, would it not?

Mr. MEYER. Absolutely.

Mr. LAZARO. From what I can understand, then, your remedy is that the Secretary shall take action immediately, and that is the only remedy that will afford the producers relief for their products sold at these low prices?

Mr. MEYER. I will agree to discuss this proposition of the War Finance Corporation, or the whole situation, but I had confined myself to the War Finance Corporation up to the present.

Senator NORRIS. I do not like to have the witness diverted. He has not claimed that was the only remedy.

Mr. LAZARO. I was asking whether he considered that the only remedy.

Mr. MEYER. I say it would be one remedy.

Mr. LAZARO. Can you think of any other remedy?

Mr. MEYER. I prefer to answer that question later, if I may. The business we were considering at the time we suspended operation amounted to \$100,000,000. Naturally we wanted to issue the corporation's bonds to raise the money, but there was no occasion to do it on account of suspension. For instance, a loan of \$8,000,000 was made to a group of banks in various parts in the United States for the purpose of financing cotton exports and the banks in turn had the security of a syndicate of all the important spinners of Czechoslovakia, guaranteed by the seven largest banks in Czechoslovakia, and the whole indebtedness, in turn, was guaranteed by the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Under more or less similar arrangements the War Finance Corporation financed the export of \$12,000,000 of wheat to Belgium and \$5,000,000 of condensed milk to various countries in Europe. At the time that it was requested by the Secretary to suspend financing exports it had applications involving the export of \$17,500,000 of copper; \$2,200,000 fabricated steel to Italy; \$5,000,000 "Black Patch" tobacco from Tennessee and Kentucky; \$4,000,000 cotton to Czechoslovakia for a large southern exporter; \$25,000,000 cotton to Czechoslovakia for a group of southern bankers; \$3,000,000 for cotton to Italy by a group of bankers; \$9,000,000 by a group of bankers for export of cotton to Italy; \$24,000,000 for the export of cotton by a syndicate of

banks headed by one of the largest national banks in the United States; \$2,400,000 by a group of bankers for coal to Italy; \$4,000,000 by a group of bankers for cotton to Italy; \$4,000,000 for ships to be bought or constructed in this country for Italy; in all, \$100,000,000 in applications promising practical results with adequate security, according to the opinion of the directors of the War Finance Corporation.

These are not repetitions; they are separate applications, although they sound in some cases the same. In addition to these definite propositions, various other negotiations were under way for further extensive loans which no doubt would have materialized in large financing of exports of various kinds of American products.

Senator FRANCE. Were there any applications for credits for trade with Russia?

Mr. MEYER. No; I do not believe there was a concrete proposition; there had been discussion about it, but nobody ever came with a definite proposition.

Senator FRANCE. The Russians had cash?

Mr. MEYER. They had cash that was taken at Omsk, the title of which was somewhat in doubt.

The Secretary was able to enforce his views. We could not issue any bonds without his approval, because under the law he has the duty to approve the terms and prices as to the issuance of bonds. Of course, it is impractical to operate that board without it being harmonious. I do not believe we ever had a dissenting vote on any proposition, because whenever anybody dissented it was discussed and the views were reconciled, so practically every action was unanimous.

Senator KENYON. How would you get along if the board was revived?

Mr. MEYER. That is a question which this committee has to consider. I think you ought to have a frank talk with the Secretary about it and tell him how you feel, and ask him whether or not his feelings are so strong that if Congress acted in a way to renew the functions of this corporation to make it mandatory, or merely make it clear what was intended and desired, whether or not he would be able to cooperate and in all good faith carry out the intention of Congress. I believe the Secretary of the Treasury is a loyal officer of the Government, and I can not imagine he would give you any answer except that he would cooperate. He might not feel like being responsible, and tell you that; I do not know. He is strongly opposed to it.

Mr. TINSCHER. When they stopped were the employees let out?

Mr. MEYER. Not all; there are \$130,000,000 assets that have to be cared for.

Senator FRANCE. For the sake of the record, and it is important even in the days of war to keep some semblance of the truth in our public records, it should be said that the \$20,000,000 of gold which were offered to the merchants of this country for goods which were to be shipped to Russia was gold in the hands of representatives of the great cooperative societies of Russia made up of the Russian peasants. That gold had been earned by those Russian peasants with the sweat of their brow from the soil of Russia and had not been taken by the Bolsheviks or anybody else at Omsk or any other place. It was money earned by the Russian farmers, just as our farmers earn it, and it was paid into the treasuries of their cooperative societies. As soon as it was refused in this country it was immediately transmitted to London, and London filled their orders.

Mr. MEYER. I did not have any reference to that particular gold. The gold that I heard of was some that was shipped over and back again. That is the only gold that I ever heard of.

Senator FRANCE. I believe my information is correct.

Mr. MEYER. As to that gold I have no doubt; but there was some gold shipped over and shipped back again, but we had no concrete proposition before us at any time.

Senator KENYON. What rate of interest did you say these bonds would have to bear to sell at par?

Mr. MEYER. The War Finance Corporation bonds?

Senator KENYON. Suppose this is revived and they issue these bonds?

Mr. MEYER. I think that under present conditions the bonds would have to be at 6 per cent, and perhaps some discount in the selling price. It would depend upon the length of the bonds. Two months ago I investigated the subject and the bankers thought a two-year 6 per cent bond might be sold at 99. Some thought a quarter per cent ought to be allowed to carry the expenses of sale and distribution.

The cotton applications before us were larger than any other, but that is very natural, because cotton is the principal item of export in this country, and in presenting the matter to the Senate committee I called attention to the importance of the cotton situation to the whole country as a national proposition and not purely a local southern proposition. I stated, after giving an analysis of 83 per cent of all our exports before the war:

"I believe that cotton is normally the largest single item of our exports in dollar value, but the benefit arising from the stimulation of the cotton export business is reflected in general business. Taking cotton as a foremost example, we will all recall that when cotton ceased to be exported the price fell, all of the industries which had been sellers in the South found their business cut off; there was no sale for automobiles in the winter of 1914 in the southern territory. Pianos, shoes, furniture, all products of the North, ceased to be marketable in the South because cotton could not be sold and because prices declined." There was no shipping of machinery from the North to the South in the winter of 1914, as the result of the cotton situation following the declaration of war.

I repeat this because of the importance that cotton is to the national economic situation, and it can not be overestimated. Industries that do not know they depend on cotton are intimately related to it.

Senator FRANCE. I was not combating anything you said in your general statement. As bearing out what Mr. Meyer has said, it might be interesting at this point to include these figures in the record of the portion Poland needs to-day—300,000 tons of flour, 350,000 bales of cotton, \$15,000,000 worth of fertilizer and agricultural implements, and other items. Those are desperate and the immediate needs.

Senator NORRIS. Those exact figures were given to me, in corroboration of what you say, by the representative of the Polish Government, and he said that they will need those articles of food commencing about the middle of January, and that they can not live any longer unless they get something like that.

I wanted to ask you another question: I have been wondering if any of these organizations of producers of cotton, corn, or wheat, or live stock were willing to assume the risk of a sale of their product to purchasers in foreign countries, whether this board, through its knowledge of conditions, etc., would be able to lend them their material assistance, even though they did not become bound financially?

Mr. MEYER. Of course, you must simplify the machinery, because you can not lend to the farmer individually. Those organizations are not incorporated, and I should think that the cooperation of the banks, of

the banking units in the country interested, in the South in cotton, and in the grain district the local banks that are now in touch with the central banks and the Federal Reserve System could undertake a great deal of that business. For instance, in New Orleans they formed a cotton export corporation, which has been created under the Edge law. At the time the Edge law was passed great hopes were held out for export financing in that direction. They formed and expected to cooperate with the War Finance Corporation. The War Finance Corporation was suspended and they have done nothing. Mr. Hecht, president of a national bank in New Orleans, said that with a \$6,000,000 cotton corporation, even with \$6,000,000 paid in, they would be able to do relatively little in a big situation, such as the cotton situation, without the cooperation of the War Finance Corporation. With the cooperation of the War Finance Corporation not only the banks of the big centers but the banks of the entire country and of the smaller places would cooperate, and it would involve very little expense.

In Chicago they are going about preparing for a \$100,000,000 bank. Mr. McHugh recommended the formation of that bank, and I hope a number of banks will result from the formation of that one. Mr. McHugh says it is most desirable that the War Finance Corporation should function, because he realizes that he will be able to make their corporation very much more useful in this agricultural situation.

Senator KENYON. Is anybody opposed to reviving the War Finance Board except the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. MEYER. Yes. I know two men in the United States—one a banker in New York and the other in St. Louis. The New York banker says that the Government should stay out of the banking business, although his closest associate, who has studied the problem a great deal, disagrees with him. The man in St. Louis says the reason it should not be revived is because no one should embarrass the administration.

Senator KENYON. Was that before election?

Mr. MEYER. Yes; it was.

Mr. RIDDICK. I understand that if the War Finance Corporation should be revived the Secretary of the Treasury would have discretion as to approval.

Mr. MEYER. It seems to me he should have that discretion.

Mr. RIDDICK. Would not some of the big corporations get the money instead of the agricultural interests in the event the War Finance Corporation should be revived?

Mr. MEYER. I do not believe there is any danger of that. Some manufacturing corporations came first, and therefore they appear to be a little larger proportionately than you might expect, because our real production in the mass is agriculture. But it was because the machinery for the agricultural interests was slower in coming into motion, and out of the one hundred million that we had definitely proposed on May 10, 1920, I think seventy-five million was for agricultural products.

Senator KENYON. What about the question that the gentleman from Nebraska raised, that the product from the farm would pass in a short time into the hands of private parties and be exploited by them, and it would be of no assistance to the farmer?

Mr. MEYER. I want to say this, that even if you find no way of reaching him directly, the farmer would be getting the benefit of the War Finance Corporation.

Senator KENYON. How long would it take to actually put this into operation if we started this week?

Mr. MEYER. The Secretary could do it in 10 seconds, but I can not tell you how long it will take Congress to act nor in what way they will act.

Senator KENYON. Nobody can do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. MEYER. One of the Senators was good enough to send a gentleman to see me regarding Poland, and he told me that the locomotives, whose financing for export that the Secretary criticized, saved the rolling stock from the Bolsheviks and enabled the Poles to get it out of the invaded territory. I think that gentleman was sent to me by Senator CURTIS.

This question is going to be raised, and I would like to tell you about it—the question of inflation and deflation. I think that orderly deflation consists in helping the orderly marketing of products. In 1914 the cotton producer was compelled to sell at a low price, and the speculator who had the money picked it up and kept it until there was a demand, and without any intention to do it, I am quite sure the Secretary in his policy is bringing about that situation now. Who can buy except the consumers and the people who are speculating? There is one seller, and that is the producer, and the speculator is going to take the stuff that is being forced on the market at an inordinately low price.

Mr. SUMNERS. If you find the corporation can not handle all the business of the farmers who already own these commodities and whose financial responsibility is not an element in the situation, should desire to have the good offices of this organization to help them find a market for their output, and themselves carry the debt, would you people under your present organization, or under a reasonable modification of your organization, be able to render a service along that line?

Mr. MEYER. That is a very interesting question, because I can recall to Senator WADSWORTH a very interesting case bearing directly upon that subject. You remember, Senator WADSWORTH, that you brought to my attention the situation of the canners in New York?

Senator WADSWORTH. I do, very well.

Mr. MEYER. The canners came down to Senator WADSWORTH and he sent them to us. Five million dollars had to be raised immediately or the tomatoes and beans and fruits and vegetables grown in unusual quantity and at unusual cost in the autumn of 1918 in New York State would be lost unless means were found to finance the canners. They were small people, but they needed a great deal of money for their business under those conditions, because labor costs were high. They did not have banking facilities, and it looked as though the crops were going to be lost, as people are now losing their crops.

It appeared very difficult for us to operate quickly and efficiently at first blush, but we went up to Syracuse and Buffalo and, I think, Rochester, and investigated the situation on the spot. We worked out a scheme for a central warehousing company and got the canners to supply \$100,000 to back the warehouse up. We instituted an extremely businesslike bonded-warehouse system. We made them insure their plants and have everything properly inspected. I went to Buffalo and went to one of the biggest bankers there and said, "We are troubled about the canners' situation. They need help. Local banks are too small to meet the situation. What will you do? Will you help them?"

He said, "Oh, no; we lost money on the canning business 13 years ago." I said, "Wait a minute," and I showed him the warehouse certificate and told him what we were doing. The bank said, "That

is good enough for us." And we granted \$210,000; and it was all paid back in a few months.

When the sugar situation arose out in Colorado, Gov. Harding happened to be out there and we asked him to see the banks and we fixed that up out there. Many other cases we had then in mind, and I wrote to the Secretary that this was the plan in connection with the War Finance Corporation, that we were to loan the money in the manner I have described and as we had on other loans. The plan was to get the people to create paper, to create securities which would become marketable, and we would make that marketable by saying, "We will take this loan," and we did this over and over with great success.

There was \$20,000,000 required for a steel plant, and we said, "Yes; we will lend it to you, but go to the bankers and get what you can, and tell them that we will take what is left," and there was nothing left. In New York State they have a very good State law to-day. There the banks are not incorporated under the Edge law, for some reason their lawyers have in mind; I do not know what it is. If the War Finance Corporation could take over obligations to the extent they were not taken by the public generally, most all of it would go to the public. That is the reason why the corporations want it; they will do more business and they will do it at a more reasonable cost. They also want the cooperation of the War Finance Corporation in foreign-trade activities, because if they finance something with a Government institution the foreign borrower has a different attitude; they will exercise a greater degree of responsibility, and of course the War Finance Corporation would study the security thoroughly.

Mr. BYRNES. There are millions of bales of cotton in the South that are laying in the open, wasting. Suppose there are a million bales of cotton in the South where the people who own cotton may carry the loan or the obligation, if we could get a million bales of cotton to move out now and the men see things beginning to move in that country, it would save the whole situation.

Mr. MEYER. That ought to be done.

Mr. BYRNES. Could your organization help move that million bales if the people in the South would take care of them and carry the obligation for a year or a year and a half?

Mr. MEYER. That is one of the situations we had in mind when we stopped, that there was a lot of cotton that was not borrowed on or to such a small extent that the cotton could be shipped and it would have been cashed in and liquidated and out of the way and out of the warehouse. Of course, they really do not need any financial help. I suppose the Cotton Export Corporation that is now being formed would be competent to do that. Of course, they will want the best security they can get. Let me tell you what we did in Czechoslovakia in cotton financing. The exporter got a group of seven banks in Czechoslovakia. All the banks guaranteed the security of the spinners' syndicate, and then they took the Government guarantee because we wanted to get their approval, so that there would be no intervention against repayment in dollars when due.

Senator KENYON. And some of that has been paid back?

Mr. MEYER. Two million was paid back on November 1, and I think a million and a half the other day.

Senator GORE. The Cotton Export Corporation, is that the New Orleans corporation you mentioned?

Mr. MEYER. I do not know what the name of the new company is.

Mr. BYRNES. The American Cotton Export Corporation.

Senator GORE. What State is it organized in?

Mr. MEYER. They are canvassing every State in the South. It was organized in South Carolina. It is fully subscribed.

Senator WADSWORTH. In the case of the canners, as I remember, you devised a scheme by which the producers were organized?

Mr. MEYER. Yes.

Senator WADSWORTH. It is not impossible that you could go a step lower and reach the agricultural producer himself, and with the cooperation of the local banks help him devise a means of standardizing his security, as you did in the case of the securities of the organizations in the case of the canners?

Mr. MEYER. Everything is possible, Senator, to people who want to do something. There is not any use in talking about how to do a thing you do not want to do. The first thing you need is to want to do it. This has to be done by people who see the situation in its serious nature and in its grave proportion and believe in it and want to do it. If we had wanted to we could have said to the Senator when he sent these canners to us, "But they can not give us any security," and what you would have said, Senator WADSWORTH, probably, would have been, "That is true; it is too bad, but that is a hardship of war."

But we wanted to do it. The first step in doing a thing is to want to do it, and then you can find a way. Of course, if you do not want to do it it is easy to find reasons why it can not be done.

Senator WADSWORTH. "It never has been done?"

Mr. MEYER. Yes. I have with me, gentlemen, thinking some of you might like to look at them, copies of the act, and I will leave those here, together with some copies of a few remarks I made at the invitation of the committee of bankers on the subject of foreign trade finance, and to those who have time to consider it I will be glad to furnish copies.

Mr. CAMPBELL. May I ask a question with respect to a change of the name of the corporation in case additional legislation would be desirable? Would it be desirable to change the name to the Peace Corporation?

Mr. MEYER. I think if there is a will to do the work the name would not stop it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. If there should be any objection to continuing the activities of the War Corporation, it might be called the restoration corporation or the peace corporation?

Mr. MEYER. Yes; I think if it had the name of the restoration corporation there might be less debate on the part of Congress, but that is a matter to which I attach little importance. Congress can make its intent known by resolution. The only amendment in the machinery that appears to me to be necessary, and could be very easily done, is an amendment by which the banks would be able to borrow from the corporation by simply an indorsement on an obligation instead of giving their own notes, because when they give their own obligations it means a lot of resolutions by the board of directors and considerable detail, and if they took it to the War Finance Corporation as they do their rediscounts to the Federal reserve banks it would be very much simpler, mechanically. Outside of that, I see very little to change as far as the mechanism of the law is concerned. If it was desired to declare the intent of Congress, it could do so by resolution. I merely offer these suggestions, having thought of them; you know very much better how to do it than I, or by changing the act so that it will state a def-

nite date instead of one year after proclamation of peace by the President, say December 1, 1921, or such other date as the Congress might desire.

Senator NORRIS. There is one question that I would like to ask you particularly. Do you think that the law, with a Secretary of the Treasury who is not friendly to it, would be as effective as though some one were in charge of it who believed in it?

Mr. MEYER. Senator, I am not an expert on that subject. [Laughter.]

Senator NORRIS. I thought maybe you might suggest some amendment that would place it in the hands of somebody else to carry it out. You have got to leave a discretionary power.

Mr. MEYER. I am not afraid to answer any question on which I consider myself qualified by knowledge or experience, but I think perhaps that if Congress had a definite attitude on this question the best way to settle that would be in a friendly conference with the Secretary as to whether or not he desires to administer a law which he disapproves and which he might prefer not to administer; or he might very possibly and reasonably, and I can conceive that he may say that he is there to carry out the will of Congress, and do it in all good faith and do it quite as well or better than anybody else that could be chosen outside. If Congress decides that it wants the War Finance Corporation to function, I should like to see the most friendly relations between the Treasury Department and the corporation, and it is most important that it should be in harmonious administration and cooperation, because its scale of operation will be so important in the whole situation as to make it desirable to have the corporation function in entire harmony with Treasury policies.

Mr. RIDDICK. Do you not think the Secretary of the Treasury was influenced by the statements of public men that they believed that wartime legislation should be readjusted?

Mr. MEYER. I think that is not at all impossible. I may say about that that there was quite a little sentiment in more than one quarter at the time the Secretary acted in favor of closing down the War Finance Corporation.

Mr. FORGAN, a member of the advisory board of the Federal Reserve System, chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, when I asked him if he approved of the discontinuance of the corporation, said he had advised the Secretary in accordance with the Secretary's decision. I asked him, "How do you feel about it now?" and he said he did not have any feelings now. I said, "When you advised the Secretary, did you advise him for the reasons he made public, namely, that business was prosperous and unemployment negligible?" He said, "Yes." I asked him if business was prosperous now, and he said it was not, and he then admitted that he felt a change in conditions warranted a reversal in policy. The principal bankers of New Orleans declare that whatever the conditions may have been in May, the conditions now are such as to materially warrant a change in their opinion. In Omaha I consulted privately some of the principal bankers and others, and they were unanimously in favor of continuing the corporation, and in every city bankers testified before the committee, and those whom we had a chance to talk to were unanimously in favor of this action.

Mr. HEFLIN. What was the attitude of Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, toward closing it?

Mr. MEYER. I did not discuss it with him at the time.

Mr. HEFLIN. You know what his attitude was?

Mr. MEYER. I did not discuss it with him at the time, and I have not discussed it with him since. I understand that he is in accord with the Secretary, but I have no specific information; I do not know. He was a member of our board when the recommendation was made to the Secretary for this amendment by Congress. That was the only amendment to our power that we ever asked for from Congress, and we had a great many suggestions, and we objected to everything except this big situation in foreign trade, which warranted our consideration.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, before the Senator from Massachusetts makes the formal objection I should like to call his attention to what the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry had in mind.

The War Finance Corporation under the law have authority, if they are rehabilitated, to do the very things that the Senator from Massachusetts suggests he would like to have them do. This joint resolution does not in any way curtail any of their authority. Under the law creating the corporation they have authority to take care of manufactured products the same as agricultural products. The committee, by reporting the joint resolution, simply called attention to the fact that they want—and that is the object of the joint resolution—not only to have the War Finance Corporation rehabilitated, but to have them take cognizance of the agricultural situation in the country. The joint resolution does not take away from the corporation the authority that they would have to handle manufactured products the same as they did handle them when they were in active operation. So that the real point is to get the War Finance Corporation rehabilitated, and they will then have all the authority that they ever had; and in this joint resolution, having rehabilitated them, we simply call attention to the awful agricultural situation.

I hope, therefore, that the Senator will not object.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. NORRIS. I shall be glad to answer it if I can.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Is it not true that the War Finance Corporation at the present time has appropriated a billion dollars of credit?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I think so. The act provided for the appropriation of a billion dollars of credit.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. And is it not also true that \$80,000,000 of credit has been extended through the War Finance Corporation?

Mr. NORRIS. I can not give the Senator the exact amount, but a great many millions.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Leaving about \$900,000,000 of credit. Now, I should like to ask the Senator if it will not require another bond issue of nearly a billion dollars before the War Finance Corporation can get into action, and whether the Agricultural Committee has contemplated the further inflation of our bonded indebtedness by a billion dollars in putting this joint resolution through?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I shall be glad to answer the very proper question that the Senator has asked as best I can. The action desired at this time does not contemplate an appropriation. It is the opinion of the committee and of those who are actively behind the rehabilitation of the War Finance Corporation that one of the greatest influences that will be felt on the exportation of products to Europe will be the coordinating of corporations engaged in export, such as those organized under the Edge law, recently passed—the coordination and the assistance that they will have from this War Finance Corporation.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

Mr. NORRIS. The evidence before the committee disclosed that in some of the great operations in which the War Finance Corporation participated they did not use any money whatever. The simple fact that the War Finance Corporation were behind the proposition, were giving their support to it, and sometimes promised to take the bonds that the private interests themselves issued, resulted in all of the bonds being subscribed by private parties, and private capital did the whole thing. Sometimes they took some of them. So that the managing director of the corporation, Mr. Meyer, was of the opinion in the hearing that it probably would not be necessary to have any appropriation; that if any bonds were issued they would sell their own bonds, as the law provides they shall do; that in most instances they would not have to dispose of any of them, because the private corporations and individuals engaged in the exportation of products would be able, if they knew that the War Finance Corporation was behind the proposition, to finance it themselves at very reasonable rates of interest.

I can not say what it may be necessary to do, but that is my judgment on the matter—that one of the greatest effects of it all is the moral effect it will have.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. GRONNA. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska—and he will recall the statement of Mr. Meyer on yesterday—that Mr. Meyer stated specifically that it was not the intention to ask for any further issuance of bonds, nor would it be necessary. If the Senator from New Jersey and others will read the statement which has been printed—I think it has been sent to nearly every Senator, but perhaps they have been too busy to read it—they will find in the statement of Mr. Meyer practically what I am trying to state, that it is not the intention to make any appropriation, nor will it be necessary to issue any bonds.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator where the money is coming from, then, to furnish these credits?

Mr. NORRIS. Why, it will come mostly from private parties.

Mr. GRONNA. It will come from private parties; and in the same statement Mr. Meyer gives the amount of money on hand which they have the authority to issue bonds for, if necessary, under the old act.

Mr. NORRIS. Of course, if they did not have authority to get behind any exporting proposition there would not be the incentive on the part of the private parties to go into it. Mr. Meyer gave us a great many illustrations in the way of cases where private parties were interested in the exportation of products of great value, and they were unable to finance them until the War Finance Corporation got behind them, and in many instances the War Finance Corporation never did anything else except to get behind them. When the time came it was unnecessary to use a dollar from the War Finance Corporation's appropriation to have the matter go through.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Meyer's name has been mentioned once or twice in this discussion. I assume that there was other testimony than that of Mr. Meyer's at the hearings before the committee?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. Is all the testimony available to the Senate?

Mr. NORRIS. It is if it is printed. All the testimony was taken down by a stenographer.

Mr. THOMAS. I think we ought to have the benefit of the report of all the hearings.

Mr. NORRIS. Of course, the committee ceased taking evidence only yesterday, and, as a matter of fact, all the testimony may not be printed. I can not say whether any of it has been printed, but it is to be printed.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I should like to answer that question.

Mr. THOMAS. It is a subject of such tremendous importance and so far-reaching in its character that I think the Senate should have at its disposal the printed hearings.

Mr. NORRIS. I agree with the Senator that that should be the case; but, on the other hand, we are confronted with the fact that time is of the very essence of this proposition.

Mr. THOMAS. We had better make haste slowly.

Mr. NORRIS. As fast as the hearings can be printed that will be done.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish to say to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] that a few minutes ago there was unanimous consent given to print the statement made by Mr. Meyer before the committee on yesterday. It is to go into the RECORD.

Mr. THOMAS. I am not content to base my action here upon the testimony of one man, if other hearings were had as well. I want both sides of this proposition.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President—

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I believe I have the floor for a moment. I am sure the committee can get out very speedily the other testimony if Senators want to see it.

What I wanted to say when I asked permission to interrupt the Senator from Nebraska a few minutes ago was that it was clearly presented that there was no purpose to issue any Government bonds, but that the War Finance Corporation in the past has financed its own paper, and can easily do so again.

Mr. McLEAN. I would like to ask the Senator from Nebraska if the Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the committee?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; he did.

Mr. McLEAN. Does he favor this proposition?

Mr. NORRIS. He does not. He is opposed to it.

Mr. McLEAN. Are his reasons printed?

Mr. NORRIS. They will be printed. Mr. President, I agree with Senators that this evidence should be printed. There has been no disposition on the part of the committee not to print it. But Senators know that when evidence is taken before a committee it is two or three days before the printing can take place. I presume that this testimony is being printed with all the expedition which takes place in any other similar case. It is an extraordinary proposition, I admit, to ask that the joint resolution shall be taken up perhaps before the hearings are printed, but we are presented, we think, with an extraordinary situation.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President—

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. I should like to direct attention to the fact that all the comments on the joint resolution have been confined to that feature of it which deals with the War Finance Corporation. There is another very much more serious aspect of the resolution, and that is its presupposition that the Federal Reserve Board has utterly neglected its duties, and substantially it is a direction to that board to change its policy altogether with reference to reserves. It proposes to put the country not upon a reserve banking system but upon an investment banking system. Therefore I think the Senate should give very serious consideration to the question before it is finally acted upon, as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] suggests.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think it is perfectly obvious that the character of the joint resolution is of the most serious kind. I am not expressing any opposition to it. I realize the adversity in the great agricultural districts of the country, as I recognize it in New England, but after what has been said by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] it is perfectly clear that such a measure as this should not be pushed through under unanimous consent without an opportunity to see the testimony, and without Senators also having an opportunity to read over the act creating the War Finance Corporation, which carries with it a charge of \$500,000,000 on the Treasury of the United States. I think the joint resolution ought to go over if for no other reason, and I make objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has already ruled that this is the first reading, and that it must lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE. It goes over for a second reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It goes over for a second reading, when it will then go to the calendar, unless taken up by unanimous consent. That is all there is to it.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, as this matter has been debated informally I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] a question with respect to it, if I may have his attention.

I am not sure that I heard accurately the colloquy between the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN], but as I understood it, the Senator from Nebraska said it would not be necessary to have another bond issue, but that the War Finance Corporation would be able to finance its own operations. I have not seen the testimony and have had no opportunity to ascertain what method would be adopted by the War Finance Corporation in aiding the movement of crops and the marketing of them. Will the Senator suggest to the Senate what plans are in mind whereby we may aid the farming element under the joint resolution?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from Ohio I will say that this corporation, of course, will be engaged in exportation of products entirely. The difficulty which now interferes with the exportation of farm products, which are so much needed in Europe, is that the people who need them are not able to pay cash, and the people who have the products must have cash. Much of it is mortgaged, and can not be moved until it is paid for.

The War Finance Corporation, as I understand it, in their past operations have not been controlled by any fixed or settled rule. They take up the question of the exportation of a product and get in touch with the people who want to buy, and perhaps a corporation is organized. It is suggested that under the Edge law there would probably be a good many corporations organized, and that the War Finance Corporation would act in coordination with them. For instance, a Government would buy wheat or cotton, and they would guarantee a firm of bankers in a foreign country, and the corporation here that was going to sell would accept that guaranty, and they would probably also get a guaranty of the War Finance Corporation.

It might be that they would put up all the money; it might be that they would put up a part of it; and it might be, as Mr. Meyer said, in case they would put up none, the fact that they were willing to guarantee it would result in a guaranty by exporters and bankers and corporations of this country, who would furnish their own money to pay for the products that would be sold abroad on time.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa calls for the regular order. The introduction of bills and joint resolutions is next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. I submit the following amendment intended to be proposed by me to the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA].

It is to add, after the last paragraph of the joint resolution, the following:

That factors' paper with cotton or other staple agricultural products as collateral shall be eligible for rediscount in Federal reserve banks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will lie on the table, and be printed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Sharkey, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, transmitted to the Senate sundry messages in writing; and also announced that the President had, June 14, 1920, approved bills of the following numbers and titles:

S. 547. An act authorizing the enlistment of non-English-speaking citizens and aliens; and

S. 4167. An act to extend the time for the completion of the municipal bridge, approaches, and extensions or additions thereto, by the city of St. Louis, within the States of Illinois and Missouri.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary (George A. Sanderson) read the message, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's,

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it,"—

a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object: First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration,—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as towards individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling towards its right and towards its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The United States cannot refuse this rôle of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the Orders in Council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic Decrees which involved us in what we know as the War of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the Congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been exceedingly slow on the other side of the water and has given promise, I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times and there are immediately serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt, to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people. One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as businesslike a fashion as any other government. It seems to me that the first step towards proving this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and expenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxa-

tion, in other words, a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system; namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the Congress, but also that this body should be brought into such cooperation with the departments of the Government and with the Treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conspectus of the needs of the Government and the resources from which it must draw its income. I reluctantly vetoed the Budget Bill passed by the last session of the Congress because of a Constitutional objection. The house of Representatives subsequently modified the Bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the Bill, coupled with action already taken by the Congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the Congress will be to pass the Budget Bill.

The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of \$6,694,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by \$1,542,000,000, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from \$18,514,000,000 to \$6,403,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on 31 August, 1919, when it was \$26,596,000,000, had dropped on 30 November, 1920, to \$24,175,000,000. There has also been a marked decrease in holdings of government war securities by the banking institutions of the country, as well as in the amount of bills held by the Federal Reserve Banks secured by government war obligations. This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the Government's borrowings except through short-term certificates of indebtedness has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control. The year has been characterized by the progressive withdrawal of the Treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens placed upon the Treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

The fundamental fact which at present dominates the Government's financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years. Of this amount, two and a half billions are floating debt and five billions Victory notes and War Savings certificates. The fiscal programme of the Government must be determined with reference to these maturities. Sound policy demands that government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently and that government receipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the Victory loan before maturity. With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the floating debt. All branches of the Government should cooperate to see that this programme is realized.

I cannot overemphasize the necessity of economy in government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the Congress of practices which take money from the Treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations. The estimates for the present year show that over a billion dollars of expenditures were authorized by the last Congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appropriations. This strikingly illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations. The relation between the current receipts and current expenditures of the Government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the Transportation Act, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. Over \$600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this Act,—\$350,000,000 during the present fiscal year; and it is estimated that further payments aggregating possibly

\$650,000,000 must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the Government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense and in order to make his liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is my privilege to draw to the attention of Congress for very sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realization of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safeguarding civilization. The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment as well as for their vocational training and placement. The time has come when a more complete programme can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the Congress give the matter its early consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Board for Vocational Education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwell at some length in my message to the Second Session of the Sixty-sixth Congress: the necessity, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt. It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every packing case whose form made it possible a plain statement of the price at which they left the hands of the producer. I respectfully call your attention, also, to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the Congress authorize the Treasury of the United States to make to the struggling Government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the Allied Governments during the war; and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the

Islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those Islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet.

I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message will lie on the table and be printed.

PRICE OF WHEAT (H. DOC. NO. 904).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1919, entitled "An act to enable the President to carry out the price guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919 and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder," I transmit herewith report of the proceedings had by the Department of Agriculture under the authority of said act.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Alaskan Engineering Commission covering the period from November 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, I transmit herewith the sixth annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the recommendation of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce for the regulation and encouragement of commercial aviation. The national aviation policy as formulated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the constructive recommendations therein set forth for the consideration of the Congress have the hearty approval of the departments concerned as well as myself.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE OF PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 307).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of certain acts and resolutions enacted by the Ninth Legislature of Porto Rico during its third special session (Apr. 26 to May 6, 1920, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

7 December, 1920.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the thirty-seventh annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

7 December, 1920.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 4512) granting a pension to Eva J. Moody; to the Committee on Pensions;

A bill (S. 4513) to correct the military record of John Sullivan; to the Committee on Military Affairs; and

A bill (S. 4514) to classify the salaries of postmasters in post offices of the fourth class; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

A bill (S. 4515) reviving, confirming, and renewing the authority of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey to construct a bridge across the navigable waters of the Newark Bay, in the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 4516) providing for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern judicial district of the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

A bill (S. 4517) granting a pension to Fannie R. Wells; to the Committee on Pensions; and

A bill (S. 4518) for the relief of Hiram Metcalf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A bill (S. 4519) to authorize the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, its successors and assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Alabama River at or near a point approximately 4 miles from the city of Montgomery, Ala.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 4520) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houlihan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELKINS:

A bill (S. 4521) to provide for the purchase or construction of a suitable building to be used for residential and office purposes by the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 4522) to authorize the President of the United States to promote Charles Augustus Pfeffer to the grade of major in the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States, and for the relief of said Charles Augustus Pfeffer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 4523) authorizing the President to appoint Arthur Lawrence Brown to the position and rank of first lieutenant in the United States Army (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 4524) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended June 29, 1906, April 13, 1908, June 18, 1910, February 17, 1917, March 2, 1917, May 29, 1917, August 10, 1917, and February 28, 1920; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 4525) to provide further for securing and disseminating information concerning the supply and demand for American agricultural products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 4526) to amend section 501 of the transportation act, 1920; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 4527) to amend an act to create a Department of Labor and an act to create a Department of Commerce and Labor, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 4528) to provide for the temporary suspension of immigration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. WALSH of Montana:

A bill (S. 4529) for the erection and maintenance of a dam across the Yellowstone River, in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 4530) to reimburse the State of Montana for expenses incurred in suppressing forest fires on Government land (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 4531) granting an increase of pension to George Densmore (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 4532) to amend the agricultural schedule of the revenue act of 1913; and

A bill (S. 4533) to prohibit for one year the importations of barley, wheat and wheat flour, rye and rye flour, oats and oat products, swine, cattle, sheep, and all other domestic live animals suitable for human food; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 4534) authorizing and directing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to investigate and report to Congress a general system for the cooperative marketing of all farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 4535) granting an increase of pension to Lucius O. House (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4536) granting a pension to Albert H. Irvine; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A bill (S. 4537) to amend the Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, by adding certain words in section 13; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GAY:

A bill (S. 4538) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 4539) making it incumbent upon every person, firm, or corporation injuring or damaging, or causing injury or damage to the person or the property of another while lawfully upon a public street or highway in the District of Columbia, to prove that the injury or damage was caused solely by the negligence of the one so injured or damaged, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOX (for Mr. PENROSE):

A bill (S. 4540) for the relief of Richard P. McCullough; to the Committee on Naval Affairs; and

A bill (S. 4541) to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KNOX (for Mr. McCORMICK):

A bill (S. 4542) to bring about the more effective coordination of the executive departments, to create the department of public works and the department of public welfare, and for other purposes; ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 4543) to establish in the Cabinet the department of social welfare.

Mr. KENYON. I am a little in doubt as to what committee the bill should be referred, but I will ask that it be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, unless there is objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be so referred.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 4544) for the relief of Fred Crego Smith and E. S. McGrew, executors of the estate of Capt. Elias L. Brownell, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4545) for the relief of James W. Doyle, alias John Burton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4546) granting a pension to Mary Murphy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4547) granting an increase of pension to Louis H. Ruehle (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANDELL:

A bill (S. 4548) to confirm certain lands in military reservations in Louisiana to the State; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 4549) to provide for the incorporation of certain companies operating in China;

A bill (S. 4550) to make the national prohibition act applicable to the Philippine Islands and other territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and

A bill (S. 4551) to enforce the provisions of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution as to American citizens in the consular districts of the United States in certain foreign countries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 4552) granting certain lands to the State of Washington for the use of the State University, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4553) to amend section 6 of an act approved January 17, 1914, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 4554) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 4555) to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 4556) to provide revenue for the Government and to stabilize the live-stock industry; and

A bill (S. 4557) to provide revenue and to maintain the wool-producing and manufacturing industries of the United States in a condition of preparedness for national requirements; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 4558) for the consolidation of forest lands in the Carson National Forest, N. Mex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 4559) to amend section 13 of an act known as the Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, as amended; and

A bill (S. 4560) to limit rate of interest chargeable to Federal reserve banks to 5 per cent per annum; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 4561) providing for the levying, collection, and payment of taxes upon contracts for the future delivery of grain, grain products, and cotton, and options for such contracts; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 4562) to amend section 7 of the Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, as amended; and

A bill (S. 4563) to amend sections 12, 13, and 32 of the Federal farm loan act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

A bill (S. 4564) to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes; and

A bill (S. 4565) extending the time for the doing of annual assessment work on mining claims for the year 1920 to and including July 1, 1921; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. McNARY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 211) requesting the President to negotiate a treaty or treaties for the protection of salmon in certain parts of the Pacific Ocean; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. NELSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 213) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1920; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 214) providing for the indexing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the superintendent of documents of the Government Printing Office; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 215) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1920; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. KING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 216) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1920; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 217) requiring certain books, documents, and records collected by the United States Food Administration containing statistical information to be delivered to the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. KELLOGG:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 218) requesting the United States Tariff Commission to investigate the subject of tariffs imposing duties on importations of farm products from foreign countries, including the subject of reciprocity with Canada and other countries, and to submit a report to Congress; to the Committee on Finance.

DEPUTY MARSHALS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BALL submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 31) which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That section 188 of the Code of the District of Columbia, in so far as it relates to the compensation to be received by the deputy United States marshals in and for the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby repealed. That this act take effect and be in force from and after the date of the passage.

COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

Mr. JONES of Washington submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 32), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee of the House and Senate, to be composed of five Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice President, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, be, and the same is hereby created and authorized and directed to investigate the various activities of the several departments and agencies of the Government and submit reports to Congress from time to time recommending the reorganization of the various departments and agencies and the placing under one department or agency the various activities of the Government relating to the same or correlated subject matter, with a view to doing away with duplication in Government work and promoting efficiency and economy in the Government service. The committee shall submit a final report to each House of Congress on or before the first Monday of December, 1923, unless further time be given by a resolution of Congress. Said committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate and the House of Representatives and during any recess of the House of Representatives or the Senate or of Congress; to employ experts, clerks, stenographers, and such other assistants as may be necessary, such experts, clerks, stenographers, and assistants to be paid such compensation as said joint committee shall deem just and reasonable; to send for persons and papers and to issue subpoenas to secure their attendance and production; and to administer oaths and do whatever may be necessary to secure the information desired, and the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent funds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. KNOX (for Mr. McCormick) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 393), which was referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That there be appointed a special committee of the Senate to be composed of 10 Members, 6 to be chosen from the majority party and 4 from the minority party, to consider measures for the reorganization of the executive departments and the creation of a department of public works and a department of public welfare.

ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Mr. KING submitted a resolution (S. Res. 394), which was referred to the Committee on Immigration, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Secretary of Labor is directed to report to the Senate particulars as to the expenditure of the appropriation in the deficiency appropriation act for the fiscal year 1920 of \$750,000, and in the deficiency appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921 of \$800,000, for the enforcement of the law against alien anarchists; and of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1920 of \$100,000 and for the fiscal year 1921 of \$100,000 for the deportation of aliens; and of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1921 of \$2,000,000 for the enforcement of the immigration laws, including the names of all persons employed and paid out of such appropriations, or any of them, and the particular functions and duties performed and services rendered severally by such persons, and what portions, if any, of such appropriations remain unexpended at this date.

ADDITIONAL SENATE PAGES.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 391), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to employ five additional pages for the Senate Chamber at \$3 per day each during the third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, in March last I offered a resolution asking for certain information from the Secretary of Agriculture. Tardily the Secretary has responded to the resolution. I do not think that the information furnished quite adequately answers the demands of the resolution; but, be that as it may, I ask that the report transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture in response to the resolution be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I think it will enable that committee to understand a little more fully the character of the service rendered by the department, and the number of employees, and to that extent aid in the preparation of the appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

Mr. NEW. On May 28 the bill (H. R. 13500) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish an Hawaiian homes commission, and for other purposes, was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Territories, and is now on the calendar. Since that report was made a delegation from Hawaii has come to Washington and its members are now here asking for a hearing on the bill. I think it is proper that such a hearing be granted; and, in order that it may be granted, I move that the bill to which I have referred be recommitted to the Committee on Territories.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDRESS BY WADE H. ELLIS.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I have before me a copy of an address delivered by Hon. Wade H. Ellis before the Order of Washington, in the city of Washington, on December 4, 1920, on the subject of "Radicalism and free speech." Mr. Ellis was formerly attorney general of Ohio, and during the administration of President Taft was Assistant Attorney General of the United States. The address referred to discusses this subject with special reference to present legislation and also with special reference to the immigration problem. I ask that it may be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, may I ask if, under the ordinary procedure, such a request should not be referred to the Committee on Printing?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is objection, it will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I found great difficulty in hearing the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, if that is the procedure, I have no objection to the matter being referred to the committee. I think it will be found to be an address that will be well worthy of the consideration of Senators.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask that it go to the Committee on Printing and take the usual course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request of the Senator from Ohio will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, the Committee on Privileges and Elections were instructed under Senate resolution 357 to investigate certain campaign expenditures. That resolution was enlarged by Senate resolution 383, and under that resolution the committee were instructed to report to the Senate not later than the first Monday in December, 1920.

It has been impossible for the committee to complete their work and make their report to the Senate. I am instructed by the subcommittee—and I do so with the desire of the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections—to ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the subcommittee may have the time for making this report extended—the report, however, to be filed during the present session of the Congress—and that the authority conferred under Senate resolution 383 be extended likewise until the time the report is filed.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. KENYON. Certainly.

Mr. KING. As a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and for information, I inquire of the Senator whether it is the purpose of the subcommittee to take additional testimony?

Mr. KENYON. I will say to the Senator that I think all the members of the committee were engaged in the pre-election campaign, doing what they could on this referendum matter, and

their time was fully taken up. Since that time we have only been able to get the committee together once, and we are in the situation of not having determined as yet what we will do, although I think there will not be a very extended further investigation. I think possibly the country is satisfied with the result of the election.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, is the committee planning to pursue its inquiry about the \$30,000,000?

Mr. KENYON. What thirty millions does the Senator refer to?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not sure what thirty millions it was. I simply had the figure in mind.

Mr. KENYON. It did not seem to have any effect on the result of the election; but it is absolutely impossible for us to file this report now. There may be a few matters which we shall want to follow up, but I will say to the Senator that there will be very few.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator think that an additional appropriation will be needed?

Mr. KENYON. Absolutely none; no.

Mr. KING. It will be within the appropriation heretofore made?

Mr. KENYON. Oh, yes; there will be no further expense.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Iowa will be granted.

THE BUILDING SITUATION.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, I submit a Senate resolution, and ask its reference to the appropriate committee.

The resolution (S. Res. 392) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Senate No. 350, agreed to April 17, 1920, authorizing a special committee of the Senate to investigate the existing situation in relation to the general construction of houses, manufacturing establishments, and buildings, and the effect thereof upon other industries and upon the public welfare, be, and the same is, hereby amended to empower said special committee to employ counsel, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

REVIVAL OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, I have here a concurrent resolution, which provides in its terms that it is the sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the Secretary of the Treasury permit the War Finance Corporation to function under the terms of the present law. I introduce this measure after a visit to the leading cities of the West and South, where I became convinced that this measure more than anything else would tend to revive the business of the country by assisting in obtaining proper credits for the foreign marketing of the products particularly of the western and southern sections of the country. I present it now and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33) was read, as follows:

Whereas as a war measure the War Finance Corporation was created by the act approved April 5, 1918, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States engaged in business necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas as an aid to orderly reconstruction after the signing of the armistice, by an act approved March 3, 1919, Congress amended the act creating the War Finance Corporation and empowered and authorized that corporation, in order to promote commerce with foreign countries through the extension of credits, to make advances under certain conditions to persons, firms, or corporations in the United States engaged in the business in the United States of exporting therefrom domestic products to foreign countries, this power to continue until 12 months after the termination of the war, such termination to be fixed by proclamation of the President; and

Whereas in adding these new powers to those originally vested in the War Finance Corporation Congress had in contemplation certain definite objects, namely: (a) To meet the unprecedented conditions existing in international trade by providing an outlet for great quantities of domestic products which could not be exported and sold if the foreign purchaser were required to make settlement immediately, or if such exportation had to be financed solely through ordinary banking channels; and (b) while thus promoting foreign commerce to enable producers in the United States to materially assist in supplying necessary commodities to those countries which as a result of the war could obtain adequate quantities of such commodities only upon long-time credits; and

Whereas under date of May 10, 1920, the Secretary of the Treasury, ex officio chairman of the War Finance Corporation, made public announcement that, at his request, that corporation had suspended making further advances in aid of exports except pursuant to commitments theretofore made, assigning as his reasons for this action, *inter alia*, that business was then prosperous, involuntary unemployment was then negligible, that foreign commerce was then developing through private enterprise, and that no necessity existed for extending further Government aid to the development of such commerce; and

Whereas it has come to the attention of Congress, through many sources, that business is not now prosperous, that involuntary unemployment is extensive and rapidly increasing, that many staple commodities in the United States have become unmarketable to such an extent that loans made against such commodities by banking institutions in the United States can not be liquidated, that the foreign commerce of the United States at this critical period can and should be increased on a sound business basis, and that this can be done with great advantage to the people of the United States if reasonable credit facilities are available to foreign purchasers, and that the fundamental purpose in amending the act approved April 5, 1918, to a great extent is being defeated by the failure of the War Finance Corporation to perform its functions: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America that such an emergency exists as fully to justify and to require the board of directors of the War Finance Corporation to make such advances as may be safely and reasonably made under the terms of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, for the purpose of assisting in the development of the foreign commerce of the United States and the sale to foreign purchasers, on reasonable terms, of domestic products.

Resolved further, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the directors of the War Finance Corporation.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution go to the committee. It has not been considered by any committee at all, and there was an objection to the consideration of a similar resolution this morning.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield for one moment?

Mr. CURTIS. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. As I understand, an order was made by the Senate at the last session of Congress that the packer bill should be made the unfinished business, beginning on Wednesday.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that that measure will be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. HARRISON. The question covered by this concurrent resolution and embodied in the joint resolution that was objected to this morning is a matter of very great importance, and very urgent and necessary, as of course the Senator from Kansas knows.

Mr. CURTIS. I agree with the Senator, and I am in favor of legislation on the subject.

Mr. HARRISON. If we get tied up behind a bill of such magnitude as the packer legislation, it being made the unfinished business, there is no telling when we will get any legislation on this particular question, that is so important now.

Mr. CURTIS. I agree with the Senator. I am for the joint resolution offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] and reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and probably would support the concurrent resolution; but that joint resolution went over, and the leader on this side has requested that matters of this kind go over; so I object and ask that it be sent to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What committee shall it go to?

Mr. CALDER. May I suggest, the other resolution having been considered by the Agricultural Committee, that this one go there too?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution has not gone anywhere. It is on the table.

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. FLETCHER addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Where shall this concurrent resolution go? Let us dispose of these matters one at a time.

Mr. FLETCHER. Why not let it take the same course as the other, and go to the table?

Mr. CALDER. I ask that it lie on the table.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, is this concurrent resolution reported from any committee?

Mr. CALDER. No.

Mr. SMOOT. Is an individual Senator offering it and asking for its present consideration?

Mr. CALDER. It is a concurrent resolution, but it simply states that it is the sense of the Senate that the Treasury Department should permit the War Finance Corporation to function.

Mr. SMOOT. I think, Mr. President, that it ought to go to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What committee?

Mr. SMOOT. I think it ought to go to the Finance Committee, because that is where the War Finance Corporation was created.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection on the part of the Senator from New York?

Mr. CALDER. I simply suggested that it go to the Agricultural Committee because they were considering the subject.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not any objection to its going to the Agricultural Committee later, but it ought to go first to the committee which created the War Finance Corporation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let us get it somewhere. That is the important thing.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I think the concurrent resolution should go to the Committee on Finance. That is the committee which has jurisdiction of this subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will entertain a motion to send it there.

Mr. THOMAS. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1920, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 7, 1920.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in heaven, impart unto these, Thy servants, the representatives of the people, plenteously of Thy wisdom, power and goodness, that they may meet the stupendous problems which confront them with clear minds, brave hearts, earnest endeavors, and solve them in accordance with truth, right, justice to not only our people, but to the people of all the world, that we may speedily return to the normal, that peace and righteousness may reign supreme. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RESIGNATIONS FROM COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications, which were read:

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, December 7, 1920.
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Sincerely, yours,

MARTIN B. MADDEN.

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, December 6, 1920.
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Yours, very truly,

D. R. ANTHONY, JR.

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, December 7, 1920.
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the Committee on Agriculture, to take effect immediately.

Sincerely, yours,

SYDNEY ANDERSON.

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, December 6, 1920.
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully,

J. A. ELSTON.

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, *Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Very respectfully, yours,

PATRICK H. KELLEY, Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, these resignations will be accepted.

There was no objection.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the secretary of state of the State of Connecticut, inclosing a certified copy of the resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, adopted at the special session of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut September 21, 1920.

Also, a communication from the governor of the State of Tennessee inclosing a certificate of ratification of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, accompanied by resolutions and transcripts of the journals of the two houses of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

RATIFICATION OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House an application of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to provide that all amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the several States for ratification or rejection.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file minority views within two days in respect to the immigration bill (H. R. 14461) to provide for the protection of citizens of the United States by the temporary suspension of immigration, and for other purposes, which was reported yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to have two days within which to file the views of the minority on the immigration bill. Is there objection?

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the chairman of the Committee on Immigration in the House?

Mr. SIEGEL. I do not know.

Mr. VAILE. Then I am obliged to object for the present.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, before it had been introduced in this House, a bill affecting immigration, together with the report, were filed in the basket. For the first time in the history of the House legislation is being attempted here not in the regular way, but by what might be termed by the man on the street lynch-law methods. Lynch-law methods, whether by the mob or by a few people, who report a bill before it has been actually referred to a committee, I do not think can command the respect of the country.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIEGEL. I do.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that the Committee on Immigration for at least six months held hearings upon this same subject, and did the committee not report out a bill at the Sixty-fifth Congress favorably, there being only two dissenting members?

Mr. SIEGEL. I regret to say that it is not. I regret to say that this bill is entirely a new proposition, couched in entirely new language; that it places the sole power in the Secretary of Labor to determine who shall come into this country. The bill gives him mandatory power to prevent a husband sending for his wife to come to this country without first making application to the Secretary of Labor to permit him to do so, even though she be mentally, morally, and physically fit to enter under our present immigration laws.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, I note that the chairman of the Committee on Immigration, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], is now in the Chamber. I suggest that the gentleman from New York repeat his request.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request, to have two days within which to file minority views to the bill which was presented here yesterday, together with the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that he may have two days within which to file the views of the minority on the immigration bill. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will not the gentleman from New York make his request for one day? He can write his report to-day, and it can be filed and be available here to-morrow. The gentleman could have until 12 o'clock to-night to file his report.

Mr. SIEGEL. I had no idea when I came down here yesterday that a bill, which had not been introduced in the House, was going to be reported out in the fashion it was reported out by the committee. I had an idea that we would have at least a few days in which to consider the bill, when we could give some hearings to some who might desire to be heard in opposition to it, and I might say that there are a number of people who do desire to be heard; but instead of that the bill, together with the report, is filed within two hours after the committee met yesterday morning, previous to the meeting of the Congress. Two days is a very short time within which to file minority views under the circumstances, I submit.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If the gentleman will take one day, I shall not object.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I believe I am entitled to two days. I do not think this bill can come up for consideration before Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman take one day?

Mr. SIEGEL. No; I can not take one day, because I can not get my report out in one day.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Then, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. SIEGEL. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move that I be entitled—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask recognition. I think it is very important that I be permitted to have two days within which to file these views.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can proceed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I shall withdraw the objection with the understanding that, having two days, the gentleman does not delay action on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington withdraws his objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right further to object.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California objects.

Mr. WALSH. I do not think we ought to start a wrangle over immigration at this time.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California withdraws his objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that he have two days within which to file minority views. Is there further objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to—

Mr. LUHRING, for one week, at the request of his colleague, Mr. SANDERS of Indiana.

Mr. WISE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

Mr. DRANE, indefinitely, on account of the serious illness of a member of his family.

MINORITY MEMBERS, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to know if it is in order at this time for the minority to present the names of the minority members of the Committee on Appropriations?

The SPEAKER. It is in order.

Mr. GOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri when it is proposed to present the minority names for the Committee on Appropriations? I am trying to arrange to make appointments on the subcommittees, and it can not be done until the minority present the names of the members.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, all I know about it is—[applause, the Members rising]—that yesterday morning—of course, I have nothing to do with the selection of the names except in an advisory capacity—but yesterday morning Mr. KITCHIN sent me word that they were not ready to present them. I think they will be ready to-morrow, and I will do my best to have it done.

Mr. GOOD. I thank the gentleman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to accompany a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress is in session and prepared to receive any message he might see fit to send to it, reports that that committee waited on the President and he informed it that he would transmit to-day a message in writing.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On June 10, 1920:

H. R. 3184. An act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and

to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes.

On June 14, 1920:

H. R. 6407. An act for the relief of Michael MacGarvey;

H. R. 13962. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near the borough of Wilson, county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

H. R. 13976. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Sixteenth Street, in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

H. R. 13977. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Millvale Borough, in the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

H. R. 13978. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near McKees Rocks Borough, in the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 903).

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the message, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's,

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it,"—

a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object: First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration,—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as towards individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling towards its right and towards its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The

United States can not refuse this rôle of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the Orders in Council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic Decrees which involved us in what we know as the War of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the Congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been extremely slow on the other side of the water and has given promise, I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times and there are immediately serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt, to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people. One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as businesslike a fashion as any other government. It seems to me that the first step towards proving this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and expenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxation, in other words, a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system; namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the Congress, but also that this body should be brought into such cooperation with the departments of the Government and with the Treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conspectus of the needs of the Government and the resources from which it must draw its income. I reluctantly vetoed the Budget Bill passed by the last session of the Congress because of a Constitutional objection. The House of Representatives subsequently modified the Bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the Bill, coupled with action already taken by the Congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the Congress will be to pass the Budget Bill.

The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of \$6,694,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by \$1,542,000,000, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from \$18,514,000,000 to \$6,403,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on 31 August, 1919, when it was \$23,596,000,000, had dropped on 30 November, 1920, to \$24,175,000,000. There has also been a marked decrease in holdings of Government war securities by the banking institutions of the country, as well as in the amount of bills held by the Federal Reserve Banks secured by Government war obligations. This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry, and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of Government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the Government's borrowings except through short-term certificates of indebtedness has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control. The year has been characterized by the progressive withdrawal of the Treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens placed upon the Treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

The fundamental fact which at present dominates the Government's financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years. Of this amount, two and a half billions are floating debt and five billions Victory notes and War Savings certificates. The fiscal programme of the Government must be determined with reference to these maturities. Sound policy demands that

Government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently and that Government receipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the Victory loan before maturity. With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the floating debt. All branches of the Government should cooperate to see that this programme is realized.

I can not overemphasize the necessity of economy in Government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the Congress of practices which take money from the Treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations. The estimates for the present year show that over a billion dollars of expenditures were authorized by the last Congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appropriations. This strikingly illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations. The relation between the current receipts and current expenditures of the Government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the Transportation Act, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. Over \$600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this Act,—\$350,000,000 during the present fiscal year; and it is estimated that further payments aggregating possibly \$650,000,000 must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the Government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense and in order to make his liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is my privilege to draw to the attention of Congress for very sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realization of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safeguarding civilization. The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment as well as for their vocational training and placement. The time has come when a more complete programme can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the Congress give the matter its early consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Board for Vocational Education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwell at some length in my message to the Second Session of the Sixty-sixth Congress: the necessity, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt. It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every packing case whose form made it possible a plain statement of the price

at which they left the hands of the producer. I respectfully call your attention, also, to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the Congress authorize the Treasury of the United States to make to the struggling Government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the Allied Governments during the war; and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet.

I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

7 December, 1920.

The message was received with applause.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have order for just a moment. I want to ask unanimous consent for one-half a minute to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks for half a minute in which to address the House. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to state to the Democratic side of the House that it is desired to have a Democratic caucus here immediately after the adjournment of the House to-day.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, covering the period from November 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. The message will be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 307).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of certain acts and resolutions enacted by the Ninth

Legislature of Porto Rico during its third special session (April 26 to May 6, 1920, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. The message will be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 908).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the thirty-seventh annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered printed with the accompanying papers.

ANNUAL REPORT, NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (S. DOC. NO. 308).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, I transmit herewith the sixth annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the recommendation of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce for the regulation and encouragement of commercial aviation. The national aviation policy as formulated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the constructive recommendations therein set forth for the consideration of the Congress have the hearty approval of the departments concerned as well as myself.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered printed.

APPROPRIATIONS, ETC., DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a statement by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, of appropriations, expenditures, and balances of appropriations under the control of the Department of State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

WHEAT GUARANTY (H. DOC. NO. 904).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1919, entitled "An act to enable the President to carry out the price guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919 and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder," I transmit herewith the report of the proceedings had by the Department of Agriculture under the authority of said act.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, with the accompanying papers, and ordered printed.

APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am authorized by the Committee on Committees to nominate MARION E. RHODES, of Missouri, as chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and move his election.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the election is agreed to. There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it had been the intention to report a rule from the Committee on Rules this morning for the consideration of a bill limiting immigration within the next two years. Just as the committee adjourned and came into the Chamber an unanimous-consent agreement was entered into granting the minority of the Committee on Immigration two days in which to file minority views. In view of that situation on the floor of the House, I desire to announce that I shall call up the rule on Thursday morning after the reading of the Journal for the consideration of the immigration bill and shall not present it at this time.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARD. The chairman of the Committee on Rules gives notice that he will call up this rule on Thursday after the reading of the Journal. I believe there has been a previous order made concerning remarks to be made by the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN].

The SPEAKER. That was subject to privileged matter, and that can be arranged between the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Kansas.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

68. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of the expenditures of the Coast Guard for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

69. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of contingent expenses of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

70. A letter from the Director United States Botanic Garden, transmitting statement of travel by employees of on official business; to the Committee on Appropriations.

71. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

72. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report in detail giving the number of the various publications issued by the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Printing.

73. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for professional and other services for Freedmen's Hospital; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

74. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting financial report of St. Elizabeths Hospital; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

75. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, made in the States and Territories, regarding endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

76. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statements showing for the first four months of the current fiscal year the average number of employees of the Department of the Interior, etc., receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

77. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures made by Department of the Interior and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1920," fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

78. A letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting statement of traveling expenses of employees, office of surveyors general, General Land Office; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

79. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures made by Department of the Interior and charged to appropriation "Repairs of buildings, Department of the Interior, 1920," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

80. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing proceeds from the "Sale of surplus and obsolete material and equipment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920," and from "Collections from town-site assessments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

81. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the merits of the claim of the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon to additional lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

82. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients, Freedmen's Hospital; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

83. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting statement of expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

84. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a detailed statement of publications issued by the Department of Commerce, fiscal year 1920; to the Committee on Printing.

85. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers (other than special agents), inspectors, or employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to constantly travel) of the Department of the Interior have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

86. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a tentative draft of legislation necessary for the efficient operation of the National Park Service of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

87. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of the public property in the Post Office Department on December 1, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

88. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement of publications issued by Post Office Department; to the Committee on Printing.

89. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting claims of Edward S. Scheibe, postmaster at Cloquet, Minn., for loss of Government property by fire; to the Committee on Claims.

90. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing the travel of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their regular duties, are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

91. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement of labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

92. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting report showing the number of persons employed by the commission who received increased compensation for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

93. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement showing for the four months ended October 31, 1920, the average number of employees of the Treasury Department proper, and of the field service of the department, receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

94. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report upon the efficiency of employees and condition of business of the Department of State, which was received by the Treasury Department too late for inclusion in the Book of Estimates for 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

95. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting communication from the Acting Secretary of War, furnishing

statements of all moneys arising from proceeds of public property received by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

96. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers or employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to constantly travel) have traveled on official business from points in Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

97. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of receipts of Indian tribal funds and estimates of amounts required to be expended under the treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

98. A letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting statement summarizing the work and the expenditures of the War Minerals Relief Commission to and including December 4, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

99. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting report regarding contract entered into with the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. in Alaska for carrying mail in Alaska; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

100. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement of publications issued during the fiscal year 1919-20; to the Committee on Appropriations.

101. A letter from the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement showing number of typewriting machines procured through exchange of old machines; to the Committee on Appropriations.

102. A letter from the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement of employees receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

103. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement of travel expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

104. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement showing the average number of employees of the Library receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

105. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement showing the required information regarding typewriting machines exchanged by the Post Office Department during the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

106. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting statement of the average number of employees of the House of Representatives, including the clerks to Members and Delegates, receiving the increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

107. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting lists of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the Sixty-sixth Congress (H. Doc. No. 880); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

108. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting detailed statement of operations to June 30, 1920, in the purchase of Liberty bonds and Victory notes issued under authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended (H. Doc. No. 905); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

109. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of expenditures under the acts approved April 24, 1917, and September 24, 1917 (first and second Liberty bond acts) (H. Doc. No. 906); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

110. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 (H. Doc. No. 907); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

111. A letter from the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting its fourth annual report covering the fiscal year 1919-20 (H. Doc. No. 908); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

112. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting report for the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, both inclusive, showing the names of all employees of the House of Representatives, including clerks to Members; detailed statement of the items, of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House and certain specific appropriations have been expended, the several amounts drawn from the

Treasury, and the balances remaining; the quantity and cost of all stationery purchased and the amount delivered; the stock on hand, and the amounts of unexpended balances (H. Doc. No. 909); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. VOLSTEAD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 382) declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired, reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1111), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KIESS, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 384) providing for the indexing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the superintendent of documents of the Government Printing Office, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1112), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 14659) providing for the transfer from the War Department of certain motor vehicles, apparatuses, equipment, and supplies, including uniform equipment for the use of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 14660) for the public sale of post-office site on the west side of South Main Street in the city of Bethlehem, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 14661) to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 14662) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 and for prior years, and for other purposes," as amended March 21, 1918; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 14663) to regulate the manufacture and sale of all woolen cloth and fabrics containing wool, mohair, shoddy, cotton, silk, tin, fibers, and the products thereof to be used for the purpose of wearing apparel; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DENT: A bill (H. R. 14664) to authorize the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, its successors and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Alabama River at or near a point approximately 4 miles from the city of Montgomery, Ala.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 14665) for the purchase of a post-office site at Piedmont, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 14666) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14667) to regulate grain exchanges; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 14668) providing for the stabilization of the prices of certain farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 14669) for the consolidation of forest lands in the Carson National Forest, N. Mex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WHITE of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 14670) to amend Schedule G, including paragraphs 186-236, both inclusive, of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, and to repeal said Schedule G, including paragraphs 186 to 236, both inclusive, and paragraphs 434, 435, 465, 466, 545, 557, 581, 589, 619, 622, and 644 of said act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOX: A bill (H. R. 14671) to suspend immigration and to provide for the Americanization of aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 14672) for the purchase of a post-office site at Clanton, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14673) to authorize the purchase by the city of Medford, Oreg., of certain lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and reverted in the United States by the act approved June 2, 1916; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14674) to amend section 501 of the transportation act, 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 14675) to confirm certain lands in the military reservation in Louisiana to the State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14676) to provide for the establishment on the Mississippi River, in the State of Wisconsin, of a fish-rescue and fish-cultural station, to be under the direction of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 14677) to establish in the Interior Department a bureau of veteran reestablishment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WELLING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 396) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1920; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: Resolution (H. Res. 602) for the creation of a committee on conservation of natural resources; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BLANTON: Resolution (H. Res. 603) directing an investigation of the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARRELD: Resolution (H. Res. 604) granting a month's salary to Ray E. Kollar and Clarence W. Nichols, clerks to the late Dick T. Morgan, Member of Congress from Oklahoma; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Resolution (H. Res. 605) directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the facts relative to alleged violations of the antitrust laws resulting from the operations of foreign Governments in the grain markets of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACKERMAN: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 64) making it lawful for all firms, corporations, etc., when making their tax returns for 1920 to plead as an abatement all taxes paid during said year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COADY: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland rejecting and refusing to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, to the legislatures of the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACKERMAN: A bill (H. R. 14678) for the relief of Jeanne Holmes Schoonmaker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14679) for the relief of William Davies; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 14680) granting an increase of pension to Albert Slusser; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 14681) for the relief of William Collie Nabors; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14682) granting an increase of pension to Herbert S. Coheley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14683) to retire Maj. R. M. Angus as a second lieutenant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 14684) granting a pension to Rachel Bledso; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14685) granting a pension to Maria M. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOX: A bill (H. R. 14686) for the relief of Frank William Brown and Clara Bryan Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14687) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bunion; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14688) granting an increase of pension to James W. Bess; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 14689) granting a pension to Mary M. Rutherford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 14690) for the relief of Lewis N. Prentice; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14691) granting an increase of pension to Kate R. Harner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 14692) granting a pension to Benjamin F. De Muth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14693) granting a pension to Jay W. Ducaut; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14694) granting a pension to Maggie Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14695) granting a pension to Harriett A. Pearne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14696) granting a pension to Gella Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14697) granting a pension to Sarah A. Blatchley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14698) for the relief of Albert E. Laxton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 14699) granting a pension to Mary A. Spatch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14700) granting a pension to Isaac A. Traver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14701) granting a pension to Hattie Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 14702) granting a pension to John A. Bye; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 14703) granting a pension to Elizabeth Stowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 14704) granting a pension to Amelia Hoelscher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 14705) granting an increase of pension to John J. Powers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14706) granting an increase of pension to Sophia E. McKinney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUSTED: A bill (H. R. 14707) for the relief of Sophie Caffrey, dependent mother of Henry Sloat; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 14708) granting a pension to Theodore F. Sherman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14709) granting a pension to Mary J. Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 14710) granting an increase of pension to Flora E. Tyler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14711) granting an increase of pension to Terrissa N. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 14712) granting a pension to Elizabeth Mishler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 14713) granting a pension to Lula S. Fitzsimmons; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14714) for the relief of Daniel Glover; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14715) giving authority to the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of a contract entered into with the Groton Iron Works; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 14716) granting a pension to Margaret M. Agan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14717) granting a pension to Mary Lathrop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14718) granting a pension to Ella W. Putnam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14719) granting a pension to Clarissa L. Frye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14720) granting an increase of pension to Julia Godon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 14721) granting a pension to Ottello Lendeborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 14722) granting a pension to William D. Whenton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14723) granting a pension to Sarah E. Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14724) granting a pension to Cleo York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14725) granting a pension to Jennie M. Pitman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14726) granting a pension to Amanda Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 14727) granting an increase of pension to Leando N. Muck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROSE: A bill (H. R. 14728) granting an increase of pension to Ursula Bayard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 14729) granting a pension to Emma M. Gardner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 14730) to correct the military record of William Roof; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 14731) granting a pension to Sarah A. Vale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 14732) granting a pension to Sarah S. Morse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 14733) granting an increase of pension to Leon Springer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14734) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Guy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 14735) granting a pension to Gilly Lening; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14736) for the relief of Robert M. Shaddon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 14737) for the relief of the Kanawha Packet Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4289. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Admiral George Dewey Naval Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, of Washington, D. C., favoring an appropriation to erect a memorial for the late Admiral Dewey; to the Committee on the Library.

4290. By Mr. DARROW: Petition of the Cliveden Improvement Association, of Germantown, Pa., favoring direct election of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4291. By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the Ragozza Club of Rockford, Ill., favoring passage of Sheppard-Towner maternity and infant-welfare bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4292. Also, petition of M. N. Goldsmith, of La Salle, Ill., in favor of an amendment to the income-tax law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4293. Also, petition of the Carus Chemical Co., of La Salle, Ill., for a tariff on permanganate of potash; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4294. Also, petition of the Illinois District of the American Gymnastic Union, protesting against the continued occupancy of the Rhineland country by uncivilized African troops; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4295. Also, petition of the Grundy County (Ill.) Farm Bureau, opposing the passage of the Nolan bill for a tax on land values; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4296. By Mr. FESS: Resolutions by members of Roseville (Ohio) Local No. 2225, United Mine Workers of America, requesting that further prosecution and imprisonment in the United States of political offenders cease, and urging Members of Congress to support joint resolution for amnesty and repeal of espionage law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4297. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of C. W. Bauermeister, of New York City, favoring a duty on crude magnesite and calcined magnesite; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4298. By Mr. PETERS: Petition of the Women's City Club, of Calais, Me., in favor of Sheppard-Towner maternity and infant-welfare bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4299. By Mr. RAMSEYER: Petition of Poweshiek County, Iowa, urging effective operation of the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4300. By Mr. ROGERS: Petition of the Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's Parish, Lowell, Mass., protesting against the passage of the Smith-Towner education bill; to the Committee on Education.

4301. By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of a mass meeting in Thief River Falls, Minn., favoring a constitutional amendment to prohibit polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4302. Also, petition of Local No. 1015, International Longshoremen's Association, of Two Harbors, Minn., in support of amnesty for political prisoners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4303. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Indiana County (Pa.) Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, urging enactment of House bill 11641; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4304. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Local Branch No. 974, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Canonsburg, Pa., favoring readjustment of postal salaries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4305. Also, petition of residents of Washington County, Pa., in favor of Sheppard-Towner maternity and infant-welfare bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.